DEC

DYNAMIC ENGLISH COURSE

VOLUME III

EDITÔRA 3R LIMITADA

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1970

PREFÁCIO

Encorajado pela simpatia demonstrada por amigos, professôres e pessoas desejosas de conhecer o idioma Inglês, e também atendendo à necessidade imperiosa de oferecer aos alunos um compêndio nôvo na referida língua, o qual pudesse reunir os vários aspectos necessários à sua aprendizagem, resolvi então escrever esta série de livros para o "Dynamic English Course".

Nosso método audio-visual difere dos demais porque realmente procuramos sentir e sanar tôdas as dificuldades básicas que sentem os alunos, no estudo desta língua, dificuldades estas que se não fossem por nós sanadas, poderiam posteriormente prejudicar sobremaneira a pessoa desejosa de realmente conhecer e falar o Inglês.

Cada uma das sessenta lições é composta das seguintes partes:

1º) Grammar — A única parte da lição que admite explicações em Português. Isso é imperioso quando se ensina Inglês para brasileiros porque os conceitos novos bem como as novas estruturas gramaticais que vão aparecendo no decorrer do curso, devem ser muito bem entendidos.

2º) Exercises — Onde o aluno toma a iniciativa de aplicar os conhecimentos adquiridos na gramática.

3º) Audio-visual pròpriamente dito — ou seja, o conjunto de partes integrantes da lição no qual o aluno pode contar com o auxílio de equipamento eletrônico.

O avanço da tecnologia nos permitiu substituir os métodos de pronúncia figurada, muito em voga nos livros mais antigos de Inglês pela gravação dos vocabulários, pronuncias, conversações e diálogos em discos que acompanham os livros. Assim sendo o aluno de Inglês libertou-se de uma dificuldade extra que era decorar alfabetos e códigos de fonética e pronúncia figurada que sem-

pre foram de difícil assimilação e que nem sempre apresentaram resultados satisfatórios.

Tendo as vozes de locutores criteriosamente selecionados gravadas nos discos, o aluno poderá a qualquer momento ouvir e repetir as sentenças com aquela segurança e com aquela entonação que sòmente um período de vivência nos Estados Unidos ou num país de língua oficial Inglêsa pode assegurar.

O audio-visual pròpriamente dito consta das seguintes partes:

A) Vocabulary — onde o aluno tem contato pela primeira vez com as palavras introduzidas no curso. Cada um dos mais de três mil vocábulos do curso será estudado em classe e exemplificado pelo professor antes do audio-visual.

B) Pronunciation Drill — Uma série de sons que apresentam dificuldades especiais para serem pronunciados pelo aluno que vive no Brasil, é apresentada nesta parte. Sem perceber e sem contar com nenhum tipo de pronúncia indireta ou figurada o aluno fará uma série considerável de exercícios de fonética.

C) Conversation Drill — Esta parte procura criar uma situação artificial na qual o aluno conversa com o locutor, ou seja inicialmente o aluno repete o que os locutores falam, a seguir o aluno responde as perguntas do locutor e logo após o aluno pergunta para que o locutor responda.

D) Dialogue — A parte final do audio-visual, contem textos de conversação americana usual e até mesmo corriqueira conforme pude constatar durante o meu estágio nos Estados Unidos.

Tendo a certeza absoluta que o "Dynamic English Course" terá uma acolhida carinhosa por parte do público, deixo antecipadamente o meu sincero e profundo agradecimento.

Ivan Santini

LESSON FORTY-ONE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

deliver, delivered, delivered — entregar
doubt, doubted, doubted — duvidar
expect, expected, expected — esperar
mail, mailed, mailed — enviar pelo correio
reach, reached, reached — alcançar
whisper, whispered, whispered — sussurrar
whistle, whistled, whistled — assobiar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

be expected to — ter que
be supposed to — ter que
by bicycle — de bicicleta
from time to time — de tempos em tempos
go along — ir ao longo de
go away — ir embora
next to — perto de
now and then — de vez em quando

OTHER WORDS

along — ao longo de
among — entre (muitos)
beside — ao lado de
beyond — além de
bicycle — bicicleta
cure — cura
deaf — surdo
deafness — surdez
dumb — mudo
dumbness — mudez
expectation — esperança
goods — mercadorias
incurable — incurável
inside — dentro
limit — limite
mail — correio
mailman — carteiro
meanwhile — enquanto isso
opposite — oposto
outside — fora
post-office — agência de correio
practically — pràticamente
seldom — raramente
super market — super mercado
unreachable — inatingível
whereabouts — perto de onde?
whereas — considerando que

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

pronunce as in: **why, when, where.**

whenever	**wh**ereabouts	**wh**isper	**wh**istle
wherever	mean**wh**ile	**wh**ether	**wh**ereas
whatever	so**wh**at	**wh**ich	**wh**ile

I don't care **wh**ether you **wh**istle or **wh**isper.
She **wh**ispered **wh**ile he **wh**istled.
Where is the one **wh**ich is **wh**ite?

CONVERSATION DRILL

Are you supposed to work?	Yes, I am.
What are you expected to do?	I'm expected to deliver things.
What are you expected to deliver?	Magazines, books and so on.
What else are you expected to do?	I'm expected to go to school.
Are you expected to know your lesson?	Yes, I am.
Are you supposed to prepare your assignements?	Yes, I am.
Are you supposed to write your homework?	Yes, I am.
What is the teacher supposed to do?	He's supposed to teach.
Is he expected to ask questions?	Yes, he is.
Are the students supposed to answer?	Yes, they are.

LESSON FORTY-ONE.

DIALOGUE

Mary: Where do you work, Jim? *Jim*: I work at a super market. *Mary*: What are you supposed to do there? *Jim*: I'm supposed to deliver the goods. *Mary*: Do you deliver inside or outside of town? *Jim*: I usually deliver in the town but I go beyond the town limits now and then. *Mary*: Do you deliver by car or by bicycle? *Jim*: I'm expected to go by bicycle so I seldom go by car. *Mary*: Do you whistle when you ride? *Jim*: Yes, I do. *Mary*: Do you always ride alone? *Jim*: No, sometimes I ride beside the mailman. He works at the post office and he's expected to deliver the things people mail. *Mary*: Do you talk to him from time to time? *Jim*: No, I don't. He's deaf and dumb. We usually ride next to each other till we have to take opposite ways. *Mary*: Whereabouts does he live? *Jim*: He lives out of town. You have to go along the main road for some five miles, till you reach his house. *Mary*: How does he get along among other people? *Jim*: Very well, whereas he just delivers the mail and goes away. *Mary*: Does he expect to hear and talk someday? *Jim*: He has some expectation; meanwhile I doubt it very much. *Mary*: Why? *Jim*: I think that his deafness and dumbness are incurable. *Mary*: Maybe he'll be able to whisper, then. *Jim*: I hope so, but I still doubt it. I think that his cure is practically unreachable.

LESSON FORTY-ONE

GRAMMAR

BE SUPPOSED TO BE EXPECTED TO

As expressões acima são sinônimas; ambas são usadas para expressar uma obrigação de cumprir algo, obrigação esta indicada pelo fato do sujeito ser esperado ou suposto a praticar a ação indicada.

Nessas expressões o verbo "To Be" é auxiliar e pode ser flexionado no presente e no passado.

EXPS:

I am supposed to work every day.
I was supposed to work yesterday.
You are expected to finish the lesson on time.
He is supposed to arrive at five o'clock.
She is expected to bring her books.
It is supposed to be good.
We are expected to sing.
You are supposed to pay the bill.
They are expected to meet us.

NEGATIVE

I am not supposed to work every day.
I was not supposed to work yesterday.
You are not expected to finish the lesson on time.
He is not supposed to arrive at five o'clock.
She is not expected to bring her books.
It is not supposed to be good.
We are not expected to sing.
You are not supposed to pay the bill.
They are not expected to meet us.

INTERROGATIVE

Am I supposed to work every day?
Was I supposed to work yesterday?
Are you expected to finish the lesson on time?
Is he supposed to arrive at five o'clock?
Is she expected to bring her books?
Is it supposed to be good?
Are we expected to sing?
Are you supposed to pay the bill?
Are they expected to meet us?

OBS: Sòmente a primeira sentença foi flexionada para o passado, mas tôdas poderiam ter sido mudadas anàlogamente.

LESSON FORTY-ONE

EXERCISES

BE SUPPOSED TO / BE EXPECTED TO

1º) Answer these questions three times:

What are you supposed to do?

_____

_____

_____

What are you expected to do?

_____

_____

_____

What were you supposed to do?

_____

_____

_____

What were you expected to have done?

_____

_____

_____

2º) Use prepositions:

Mary walks _____ the room.

She sits _____.

How many chairs are there _____ the room?

There is a rug _____ the floor.

The school is _____ the restaurant.

I go to school _____ her every day.

Tall is the opposite _____ short.

I get _____ at sever o'clock _____ the morning.

It is a quarter ——— ten.

The blackboard is ——— the wall.

She usually sits ——— the door.

I usually dance ——— her.

The airplanes fly ——— the clouds.

She talks ——— her parents every day.

This is ——— you.

They were talking ——— the matter.

3º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative B) negative

Are you supposed to deliver any packages?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Is she expected to give any information?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Are the dogs supposed to bark at night?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Is the child expected to grow much?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Are the questions supposed to be difficult?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Are the girls expected to phone us?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Am I supposed to paint the house?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Is the mailman expected to come?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Is it supposed to snow in the winter?

Yes, _____

No, _____

LESSON FORTY-TWO

VOCABULARY

VERBS

check, checked, checked — verificar
disappear, disappeared, disappeared — desaparecer
discover, dicovered, discovered — descobrir
examine, examined, examined — examinar
improve, improved, improved — melhorar
invent, invented, invented — inventar
prove, proved, proved — provar, mostrar
stop, stopped, stopped — parar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

after all — afinal de contas
at first — primeiramente
be proud of — estar orgulhoso de
come along with — vir junto com
come up with — aparecer com
fall apart — cair sôlto
fall to pieces — cair aos pedaços
go along with — ir junto com

OTHER WORDS

along — junto
centrifugal — centrífuga
defect — defeito
gadget — aparelho
improvement — melhoramento
invention — invenção
inventor — inventor
limitation — limitação
motion — movimento
motionless — parado
noisily — com barulho
noisy — barulhento
nowadays — hoje em dia
practical — prático
pride — orgulho
project — projeto
proud — orgulhoso
pump — bomba
respectable — respeitável
semester — *semestre*
softly — suavemente
specific — específico
test — teste
usefulness — utilidade
uselessness — inutilidade

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

I will	**I'll** have finished.
You will	**You'll** have gotten up.
He will	**He'll** have typed.
She will	**She'll** have left.
It will	**It'll** have been.
We will	**We'll** have smoked.
You will	**You'll** have written.
They will	**They'll** have painted.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Are you an inventor?	Yes, I am.
Have you already invented anything practical?	No, not yet.
What will you have invented by the end of the year?	I'll have invented something.
Will you have made the project?	Yes, I will.
Will you have improved the project?	Yes, I will.
Will you have examined the project?	Yes, I will.
Will you have checked the project?	Yes, I will.
Will you have built the gadget?	Yes, I will.
Will it have worked?	I hope so.
Will you have been proud of it?	Yes, certainly.

LESSON FORTY-TWO

DIALOGUE

Debbie: Are you an inventor, Gary? *Gary*: Yes, I am. *Debbie*: What have you invented so far? *Gary*: I've invented a lot of gadgets. Most of them proved to be noisy and to have a lot of limitations. Besides they ended up proving their uselessness too. *Debbie*: How did they work in the tests? *Gary*: One of them worked noisily at first, and then it just stopped and stood there motionless. Another one fell to pieces after a short time working. *Debbie*: Why did it fall apart? *Gary*: I don't really know. *Debbie*: Are you working on a new project now? *Gary*: Yes, I am. *Debbie*: What is it? *Gary*: It is a centrifugal pump. I have to come up with something more practical this time. Can you come along with me to my workshop to see the project? *Debbie*: Yes, I'll go along with you. Will you improve the pumps that are being used nowadays? *Gary*: Yes, when I finish the project I'll have made some improvements. *Debbie*: When will you have finished it? *Gary*: By the end of the semester. My pump will work softly, I mean, its motion will be very soft. *Debbie*: Will you be proud of your invention? *Gary*: Yes, I'll have much pride of it. I hope it really proves its usefulness. *Debbie*: Will you check your final project? *Gary*: Yes, I will. *Debbie*: When will you have checked it? *Gary*: I'll have examined it by the end of the semester too, and then all the specific pump defects will have disappeared. *Debbie*: Why? *Gary*: Because I'll have discovered them all, and I'll have fixed them all. After all I am quite a respectable inventor.

LESSON FORTY-TWO

GRAMMAR

FUTURE PERFECT

Esse tempo é composto pelo futuro simples do verbo "To Have" seguido de um particípio. Nessa ordem a forma "will" é usada como auxiliar. Esse tempo verbal descreve uma ação que o sujeito terá praticado, quando chegar um determinado tempo.

EXPS:

I will have finished my work at five o'clock.
You will have gotten up when I call you.
He will have left by the time I arrive.
She will have typed the letters tomorrow.
It will have been easier for you.
We will have smoked a lot by the end of the year.
You will have written the lesson next time I see you.
They will have painted the house when we come back.

NEGATIVE — I will not - I won't

I will not have finished my work at five o'clock.
You will not have gotten up when I call you.
He will not have left by the time I arrive.
She will not have typed the letters till tomorrow.
It will not have been easier for you.
We will not have smoked a lot by the end of the year.
You will not have written the lesson next time I see you.
They will not have painted the house when we come back.

INTERROGATIVE

Will I have finished?
Will you have gotten up?
Will he have left?
Will she have typed?
Will it have been?
Will we have smoked?
Will you have written?
Will they have painted?

OBS: Existe ainda o **"Future Perfect Continuous"** no qual aparece sempre o particípio passado do verbo **"To Be"** (**"Been"**), seguido de um gerúndio.

You will have been getting.
She will have been typing.
You will have been writing.

LESSON FORTY-TWO

EXERCISES

FUTURE PERFECT

1º) Answer these questions three times:

What will you have done by the time I arrive?

_____

_____

_____

Where will she have gone by the end of the year?

_____

_____

_____

What will the secretary have written till five o'clock?

_____

_____

_____

What will the children have done when we come back?

_____

_____

_____

What will the teacher have taught by the end of the year?

_____

_____

_____

2º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative B) negative

Will you have typed a hundred letters by the end of the week?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will she have understood the grammar at the end of the year?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will it have begun to rain when I arrive?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will you have smoked a thousand cigarettes by the end of the month?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will you have read this book next time I see you?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will you have told the story till midnight?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will you have been telling stories till midnight?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will the tree have grown when spring comes?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will William have had a good chance?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will you have written to your parents before supper?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will you have built your new house by January?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Will Bob have bought anything with his own money?

Yes, _____

No, _____

LESSON FORTY-THREE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

adore, adored, adored — adorar
drop, dropped, dropped — deixar cair
endure, endured, endured — suportar
fight, fought, fought — brigar, lutar, batalhar, guerrear
join, joined, joined — juntar-se a
stare, stared, stared — olhar
translate, translated, translated — traduzir

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

ask the real question — propor casamento
by mistake — por engano
go to hell — vá para o inferno
keep company — fazer companhia
no longer — não mais
peace of mind — paz de espírito
take my advice — aceite meu conselho

OTHER WORDS

adorable — adorável
angel — anjo
ceiling — teto
company — companhia (junto de)
cute — bonito (a)
drop — gôta
earth — Terra
endless — interminável
fight — briga, luta
heaven — céu
hell — inferno
peace — paz
peaceful — pacífico
peacefully — pacìficamente
rare — raro
rarely — raramente
separation — separação
specifically — especìficamente
tear — lágrima
teardrop — gôta de lágrima
unbearable — insuportável
unendurable — insuportável
wing — asa
yeah — sim

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

I would	**I'd** have gone.
You would	**You'd** have liked.
He would	**He'd** have stopped.
She would	**She'd** have prepared.
It would	**It'd** have been.
We would	**We'd** have solved.
You would	**You'd** have said.
They would	**They'd** have had.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Would you have worked for me?	Yes, I would.
What would you have done?	I'd have typped.
What else would you have done?	I'd have written letters.
Would you have classified the cards?	Yes, I would.
Would you have filled the cards?	Yes, I would.
Would you have translated any letters?	Yes, I'd have translated some.
How many would you have translated?	As many as you had ordered.
I see! Would you have arrived on time?	Yes, I would.
How much money would you have earned?	A hundred dollars per week.
Would you have liked the job?	Yes, I'd have adored it.

LESSON FORTY-THREE

DIALOGUE

Sue: Would you have translated some letters for me if I had asked you? *Fred*: Yes, I would, adorable thing. *Sue*: Why do you say that? *Fred*: Because I adore you. *Sue*: Would you have said that in front of my parents? *Fred*: Only by mistake. I like your company. Will you keep me company tonight? *Sue*: Would you have joined the other girls if I had stayed home? *Fred*: No, if you had stayed home I would have had no peace and I would have dropped endless teardrops. *Sue*: Would you have looked at the other cute girls? *Fred*: No, honestly I wouldn't even have stared. I'd rather look at the ceiling. Our separation would have been unbearable. *Sue*: Wouldn't you have endured it? *Fred*: No, it would have been unendurable, so I wouldn't have endured it no longer. *Sue*: Take my advice. Since you rarely go out without me and considering that you specifically like my company, why don't you ask me the real question? *Fred*: Is heaven a peaceful place? *Sue*: Yes, you can live peacefully there. *Fred*: Yes, but there are some fights there too on rare occasions. *Sue*: Who fights whom? *Fred*: The girls fight the women. Except for that you can have some peace of mind there. *Sue*: You're not from this earth. *Fred*: And you are an angel from heaven. *Sue*: Yes, an angel without wings. *Fred*: Yeah! Go to hell.

LESSON FORTY-THREE

GRAMMAR

CONDITIONAL PERFECT

Esse tempo verbal é análogo ao "Future Perfect" visto na lição anterior, ou seja, êle é formado pelo condicional simples do verbo "To Have" seguido de um particípio passado. Nessa ordem a forma "would" tem as funções de verbo auxiliar. Esse tempo descreve uma ação que o sujeito teria praticado, dependendo de uma condição, que pode vir inclusive subentendida na sentença.

OBS: Se essa condição vier por extenso, ela deverá aparecer no tempo **"Past Perfect"** por motivo de concordância. (lições 58 e 59)

EXPS:

I would have gone to your house.
You would have liked the movie.
He would have stopped the car.
She would have prepared dinner.
It would have been all right.
We would have solved the problems.
You would have said the truth.
They would have had time.

NEGATIVE — I would not - I wouldn't

I would not have gone to your house.
You would not have liked the movie.
He would not have stopped the car.
She would not have prepared dinner.
It would not have been all right.
We would not have solved the problems.
You would not have said the truth.
They would not have had time.

INTERROGATIVE

Would I have gone to your house?
Would you have liked the movie?
Would he have stopped the car?
Would she have prepared dinner?
Would it have been all right?
Would we have solved the problems?
Would you have said the truth?
Would they have had time?

LESSON FORTY-THREE

EXERCISES

CONDITIONAL PERFECT

1º) Answer these questions three times.

What would you have done if you had received a lot of money?

_____

_____

_____

Where would you have gone in case you had traveled?

_____

_____

_____

What would you have learned if you had finished the course?

_____

_____

_____

What would she have prepared for dinner?

_____

_____

_____

What time would she have come here?

_____

_____

_____

2º) Answer these questions: A) affirmative B) negative

Would you have prepared anything else?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would you have apologized to her?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would she have come if you had called her?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would it have been easy for you?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would you have phoned me in advance?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would you have said anything in that case?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would I have arrived in time?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would it have been interesting for us?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would he have become a lawyer?

Yes, _____

No, _____

Would the money have been enough?

Yes, _____

No, _____

LESSON FORTY-FOUR

VOCABULARY

VERBS

cause, caused, caused — causar
harm, harmed, harmed — machucar
insure, insured, insured — assegurar
shelter, sheltered, sheltered — abrigar
shout, shouted, shouted — gritar
yell, yelled, yelled — gritar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

be on fire — estar queimando
catch on fire — pegar fogo
caused by — causado por
put out the fire — apagar o fogo
short circuit — curto circuito
shut your mouth — cale a bôca
turn to — virar, tornar-se

OTHER WORDS

although — embora
ash — cinza
cause — causa
circuit — circuito
defective — defeituoso
electrical — elétrico
electricity — eletricidade
fire — fogo
fire — incêndio
fire department — corpo de bombeiros
fireman — bombeiro
flame — chama
heat — calor
insurance — seguro
mouth — bôca
perfectly — perfeitamente
probably — provàvelmente
proper — apropriado
properly — apropriadamente
protection — proteção
shelter — abrigo
under — embaixo, sob
unharmed — ileso
use — uso
wire — fio

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronunce as in: **pencil, plural, paint**

plan	**pick**	**pen**	**party**
please	**people**	**project**	**present**
put	**part**	**poor**	**past**

The poor people planned a party.
Pick up the pen and the pencil, please.
Please plan your project properly.

CONVERSATION DRILL

What do you want.?	Let me come in.
Yes, you may come in.	Thank you.
Sit down, please.	Yes, sir.
Get your books, please.	Yes.
Please, stand up.	Yes, what do you want?
Come here, please.	Yes.
Open your book, please	O.K.
Let me see it.	Yes.
Did you study the vocabulary?	Yes, I did.
Translate this for me, please.	Yes.

LESSON FORTY-FOUR

DIALOGUE

Chris: My house is on fire. Call the fire department immediately. *Paul*: Did the flames harm anyone? *Chris*: No, everyone there is unharmed, although the heat is unbearable. *Paul*: Did they look for shelter? *Chris*: Yes, they're all sheltered in a neighbor's house. *Paul*: What caused the house to catch on fire? *Chris*: I don't know. Maybe it was caused by a defective electrical system. *Paul*: Electricity is very good when properly used, so you have to make proper use of it. *Chris*: Shut your mouth and call the firemen please! *Paul*: Don't be so nervous. Maybe the fire was caused by a short circuit. That happens when two wires touch. *Chris*: Yes, that probably was the cause. *Paul:* Do you pay insurance? *Chris*: Yes, our house is insured. *Paul*: So, if you're under the protection of an insurance company there's no need to worry about the fire. *Chris*: Call the fire department before the house turns to ashes or I'll shout. *Paul*: There's no need to be so nervous. *Chris*: Call them please or I'll yell as loudly as I can. *Paul*: Be calm. They will put out the fire easily as soon as they come. *Chris*: Please, call the fire department. *Paul*: Yes, what is their phone number, by the way?

LESSON FORTY-FOUR

GRAMMAR

IMPERATIVES

Usa-se o tempo imperativo, evidentemente quando se deseja dar uma ordem. Em Inglês o imperativo é igual ao infinito, ou seja a primeira das três formas verbais (infinito) é igual ao próprio imperativo. Existem dois tipos de imperativo, o afirmativo e o negativo sendo que o primeiro é usado para descrever uma ação que se ordena a alguém que faça e o segundo é usado para descrever uma ação que se ordena a alguém que não faça.

EXPS:

AFIRMATIVE

Close the door, please.
Please, sit down.
Open your book.
Shut up.
Repeat after me.
Pay attention now.
Listen to me.
Go on with your work.
Turn the light on, please.
Please, give me a piece of paper.
Open your mouth and close your eyes.
Follow me.

NEGATIVE

Don't close the door.
Don't sit down.
Don't open your book.
Don't open your mouth.
Don't close your eyes.
Don't follow me.
Don't smoke in the classroom.
Don't be stupid.
Don't say anything.
Don't go there.
Don't fight with the children.
Don't make me nervous.

LESSON FORTY-FOUR

EXERCISES

IMPERATIVES

1º) List three orders that a teacher would give to his students:

2º) List three negative orders that a teacher would give to his students:

3º) List three orders that a mother would give to her children:

4º) List three negative orders that a mother would give to her children:

5º) List three orders that a boss would give to his secretary:

6º) List three negative orders that a boss would give to this secretary:

7º) List three orders that you would give to a taxi driver:

_____

_____

_____

8º) List three negative orders that you would give to a taxi driver:

_____

_____

_____

9º List three orders you would give to your sister (brother):

_____

_____

_____

10º) List three negative orders that you would give to your sister (brother):

_____

_____

_____

LESSON FORTY-FIVE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

bless, blessed, blessed — abençoar
pray, prayed, prayed — rezar
recall, recalled, recalled — relembrar
seek, sought, sought — procurar, querer
weep, wept, wept — chorar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

break down — começar a chorar
break up — romper (namôro)
close to — perto de
come again — repita, fale novamente
get a feeling — sentir, ter um sentimento
set (someone) free — libertar (alguém)
take (someone) home — levar (alguém) para casa

OTHER WORDS

attempt — tentativa
confidence — confidência
confidential — confidencial
Detroit —
factory — fábrica
God — Deus
independent — independente
neighbor — vizinho
neighborhood — vizinhança
paradise — paraiso
part-time — horário parcial
período não integral
principal — principal
principle — princípio (norma)
receptionist — recepcionista
strict — estrito
strictly — estritamente
sufficient — suficiente
sufficiently — suficientemente
sweetheart — namorado
unsuccessful — sem sucesso
village — vila, pequena cidade

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronunce as in: say, they, pay.

mail	yesterday	hay	maybe
may	today	ray	pray
say	nowadays	day	stay

They may pay today.
I pray that you stay more days.
They may pray nowadays.
Maybe the mail comes today.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Are you Brazilian?	Yes, I am.
What did you say?	I said that I was Brazilian.
Do you speak English?	Yes, I do.
Please, repeat that.	I said that I spoke English.
Have you seen the teacher?	Yes, I have.
What did you say?	I said that I had seen the teacher.
Will you buy a car?	Yes, I will.
Come again, please.	I said that I would buy a car.
Are you going to drive it yourself?	Yes, I am.
What?	I said that I was going to drive it.

LESSON FORTY-FIVE

DIALOGUE

John: Let me read this letter from Carol. It's from Detroit. Dear John. I get a feeling that you don't like me any more, so I think we have to break up. I used to seek paradise but now I realize that my attempt was unsuccessful, perhaps because I didn't know you sufficiently well. I recall that you've taken me home several times but then you would just go away and forget me. You've made me break down and cry quite a few times, but now I won't weep for you any more. I got a part-time job as receptionist at a factory here in the neighborhood. I'll earn close to one hundred dollars per week and I hope that it'll be sufficient to make me independent. My principal idea is not to go against my own principles. So now I'm going to set you free and pray that you can find a nice girl. Maybe a neighbor from your own village. I hope that this will be a strictly confidential matter between you and me. May God bless you. *Mary*: Hi, John! *John*: Hi, Mary! I just got a letter from my sweetheart. *Mary*: What did she say? *John*: She said that she got a feeling that I didn't like her any more, so she thought that we had to break up. *Mary*: Why? *John*: Because she had gotten a part-time job and she hoped that the money would be sufficient to make her independent. *Mary*: What else did she say? *John*: She said that she was going to set me free and pray that I could find a nice girl. She also said that she hoped this would be a strictly confidential matter. *Mary*: Please, come again. *John*: Yes, she wanted me to keep strict confidence of this.

LESSON FORTY-FIVE

GRAMMAR

INDIRECT SPEECH

Quando se quer recontar as palavras ditas por alguém pode-se usar dois tipos de discurso, o direto e o indireto. No discurso direto, as palavras do orador aparecem tal qual foram ditas e entre haspas. No caso de discurso indireto as sentenças deverão sofrer algumas modificações as quais serão o objetivo dessas *duas lições.*

Além das modificações de pronomes, os tempos verbais se substituem de acôrdo com as regras que se seguem:

PRESENT — PAST

"I am very busy".
Please, come again.
I said that I was very busy.
"I study too much".
What did you say?
I said that I studied too much.
"I usually go to school by bus".
What did you say?
I said that I usually went to school by bus.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS — PAST CONTINUOUS

"I am finishing my homework."
I didn't hear what you said.
I said that I was finishing my homework.
"The bus is coming."
What did you say?
I said that the bus was coming.
"The weather is changing."
What?
I said that the weather was changing.

PRESENT PERFECT — PAST PERFECT

"He has lived here for many years."
Please, repeat what you said.
I said that he had lived here for many years.
"I have visited Detroit several times."
What did you say?
I said that I had visited Detroit several times.
"I have seen that movie again and again."
What?
I said that I had seen that movie again and again.

PAST — PAST PERFECT

"I went to work yesterday."
I said that I had gone to work yesterday.
"They asked many questions."
I said that they had asked many questions.
"She bought a new car."
I said that she had bought a new car.

FUTURE — CONDITIONAL

"I will talk to her."
I said that I would talk to her.
"The girls won't dance."
I said that the girls wouldn't dance.
"This will be very difficult."
I said that this would be very difficult.

FUTURE PERFECT — CONDITIONAL PERFECT

"It will have been easy."
I said that it would have been easy.
"The teacher will have taught the lesson."
I said that the teacher would have taught the lesson.
"I will have built my house, by the end of the year."
I said that I would have built my house by the end of the year.

Se tivermos dois verbos sendo um em tempo diferente do outro, cada um seguirá a regra do seu tempo.

EXPS:

I will buy a car if I have money.
I said that I would buy a car if I had money.

LESSON FORTY-FIVE

EXERCISES

INDIRECT SPEECH

1º) Change to indirect speech. Begin each sentence with: I said that...

I am very tired.

_____

I like to hear beautiful music.

_____

The house is on fire.

_____

There are four chairs in the kitchen.

_____

She cleaned the house yesterday.

_____

It was a very interesting story.

_____

They solved many problems.

_____

I am planning to go to Europe.

_____

It is raining.

_____

The car is making a lot of noise.

_____

I have smoked all my life.

_____

They have never seen the snow.

_____

The airplane has already arrived.

_____

I will always remember you.

_____

This will happen suddenly.

_____

It will be very important for us.

I will have finished the job by five o'clock.

They will have built the building by the end of the year.

The boss will have gone home at that time.

I will buy many things as soon as I receive my money.

She will study German if she has time.

It is all right.

I bought a new book so I'll read it.

The story is good so I will tell it again.

I left the party because I had to go home.

She will dance with him in case he asks her.

The weather won't stay as bad as it is.

Is is necessary that we work.

The city is more beautiful than it used to be.

My job is as bad as yours will be.

LESSON FORTY-SIX

VOCABULARY

VERBS

act, acted, acted, — agir
fire, fired, fired — despedir
label, labeled, labeled — rotular
lock, locked, locked — trancar
object, objected, objected — objetar
protest, protested, protested — protestar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

by way of precaution — por precaução
confidence trick — conto-do-vigário
in confidence — em confiança

OTHER WORDS

billion — bilhão
confidence — confiança
cordial — cordial
cordiality — cordialidade
customer — freguês
essential — essencial
genius — gênio
ingenuous — ingênuo
ingenuously — ingênuamente
innocent — inocente
innocently — inocentemente
intelligently — inteligentemente
label — rótulo
lock — fechadura
loyal — leal
loyalty — lealdade
prayer — oração
precaution — precaução
prospective — possível (de ser)
store house — armazém
tense — tenso
tension — tensão
union — união

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: yes, lawyer, year.

yes	million	loyal	opinion
you	billion	loyalty	tension
your	union	genius	mention

Yes, your wife and you are young.
He mentioned millions, even billions of opinions.
Is your lawyer loyal to you?
You're a genius in your opinion only.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Good morning, Mr. Johnson.
What did you say?
Yes, I will do so.
Please, repeat that.
Yes, I'll throw my cigarette away.
I didn't hear that.
Why not?
What?

Will you call the doctor for me?
I asked you if you would call the doctor.

Good morning. Open your book.
I told you to open your book.
Don't smoke here.
I told you not to smoke here.
Don't be so tense.
I told you not to be so tense.
Because this tension is not good for you
I said that this tension wasn't good for you.
What did you say?
Oh, no! I won't.

LESSON FORTY-SIX

DIALOGUE

Mr. Clark: Good morning, Mary. You are a very ingenuous secretary. Don't act so innocently with the buyers. Be loyal, but not innocent. Always ask them to sign the papers by way of precaution. Don't talk ingenuously to the customers. Always show the label of our products and be cordial to any prospective buyer. Remember that cordiality is essential in business as much as loyalty is essential in a prayer. Never object or protest against a buyer's opinion. Take care of the customers intelligently, otherwise I'm going to have to fire you. Don't sign any papers in confidence because if you do you'll fall in the confidence trick, and our union may lose billions of "cruzeiros". Why are you so tense? *Mary*: I don't feel any kind of tension. *Mr. Clark*: Did you label any more boxes? *Mary*: Yes, I did. *Mr. Clark*: Did you lock the store house door? *Mary*: Yes, I did. *Mr. Clark*: Will you check the door lock again? *Mary*: Yes, I will. Hi John! *John*: Hi, Mary! *Mary*: The boss gave a lot of orders and asked me a few questions. *John*: What did the genius tell you? *Mary*: He told me to take care of the customers intelligently, and to be cordial. He also told me not to object or protest against a buyer's opinion. *John*: What did he ask you? *Mary*: He asked me if I had locked the store house door and if I would check the lock again. *John*: What did you answer? *Mary*: I answered that I would.

LESSON FORTY-SIX

GRAMMAR

INDIRECT SPREECH (CONTINUATION)

"IMMEDIATE FUTURE" (be going to)

Nesse caso recaimos na regra "PRESENT-PAST", pois o verbo "To Be" a obedece.

"I am going to visit Carol."
I said that I was going to visit Carol.
"It is going to rain."
I told you that it was going to rain.
"We are going to give the project up."
I told you that we were going to give the project up.

IMPERATIVES

"Send me some money."
I told you to send me some money.
"Come back later."
I told you to come back later.
"Pay attention to the teacher."
I told you to pay attention to the teacher.

Note que no "Indirect Speech" o imperativo é regido por "to". No caso do imperativo ser negativo êle será regido por "not to".

"Don't forget the money."
I told you not to forget the money.
"Don't smoke in the classroom."
I told you not to smoke in the classroom.
"Don't call me uselessly."
I told you not to call me uselessly.

WITH QUESTIONS

Se a sentença estiver na forma interrogativa, deverão ser seguidas as mesmas regras vistas na lição anterior para os diversos tempos verbais. Assim sendo, se a pergunta estiver no presente ela irá para o passado no "Indirect Speech" porém na forma afirmativa e também já com as mudanças necessárias de pronomes.

"What is your full name?"
What did you say?
I asked you what your full name was.
"Do you live in São Paulo?"
I asked you if you lived in São Paulo.

O mesmo se verifica para os outros tempos verbais.

"Will you buy a car?"
I asked you if you would buy a car.
"How many times have you seen that movie?"
I asked you how many times you had seen that movie.
"I am studying English."
I said that I was studying English.
"Are you studying English?"
I asked you if you were studying English.
"What time will she have come back?"
I asked you what time she would have come back.
"Are you tired?"
I asked you whether you were tired.
"Did he sign the papers?"
I asked you if he had signed the papers.
"Did you like our house?"
I asked you if you had liked our house.

LESSON FORTY-SIX

EXERCISES

INDIRECT SPEECH

1º) Change to indirect speech. Begin each sentence with: I said that...

I am going to ask you a question.

_____

The teacher is going to assign a new lesson.

_____

I'm going to stay home.

_____

They are going to move to California.

_____

The boys are going to catch a train.

_____

2º) Change to indirect speech. Begin each sentence with: I told you (not) to...

Go home immediately.

_____

Don't take a risk.

_____

Close your books and repeat the lesson.

_____

Don't stay in the streets till late.

_____

Give me that piece of paper, please.

_____

Don't use the telephone.

_____

Turn the light off and close the door.

_____

Don't give up important projects.

_____

Take the lawyer's advice.

_____

39) Change to indirect speech. Begin each sentence with: I asked you if...

Is it necessary to go there?

_____

Where do you work?

_____

Why does she study German and French?

_____

What did you read?

_____

Did the dogs bark?

_____

Have you seen my umbrella?

_____

Has it been raining all the time?

_____

Is he thinking about that problem?

_____

Will it have happened before that date?

_____

Will the causes have been discovered?

_____

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN

VOCABULARY

VERBS

accept, accepted, accepted — aceitar
collect, collected, collected — colecionar
educate, educated, educated — educar
express, expressed, expressed — expressar
select, selected, selected — selecionar
suffer, suffered, suffered — sofrer

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

up to date — em dia
well educated — bem educado
well organized — bem organizado

OTHER WORDS

bossy — mandão
collection — coleção
cordially — cordialmente
current — corrente, em curso
direct — direto
directions — ordens
directly — diretamente
education — educação
enjoyment — prazer
essentially — essencialmente
event — fato
glad — contente, alegre, satisfeito
gladly — alegremente, com prazer
history — história
indirect — indireto
indirectly — indiretamente
legal — legal
legally — legalmente
objection — objeção
selection — seleção
slight — pequeno, insignificante
slighter — menor que
slightest — o menor
stamp — sêlo
suffering — sofrimento

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: can, close, call.

car	keep	catch	company
can	back	cold	compare
cow	care	kind	complete

Be careful not to catch a cold.
You can take care of the car.
Come back and keep me company.
Can you kindly clean the car?

CONVERSATION DRILL

Aren't you Paul's brother?	Yes, I am.
Don't you work downtown?	Yes, I do.
Don't you have lunch at home?	Yes, I do.
Don't you take the bus every day?	Yes, I do.
Didn't you take it yesterday?	Yes, I did.
Didn't you see me?	No, I didn't.
Didn't you arrive late?	Yes, I did.
Won't you go home now?	No, I won't.
Won't you talk to the teacher?	Yes, I will.
Hasn't he gone home yet?	No, not yet.

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN

DIALOGUE

Carol: Don't you collect stamps? *Bob*: Yes, I do. *Carol*: Wouldn't you accept some stamps for your collection? *Bob*: Yes, I would gladly accept them. *Carol*: Aren't you glad? *Bob*: Yes. How can I express my thanks to you? *Carol*: Never mind that. Don't you select your stamps carefully? *Bob*: Yes, I do. My selection of stamps is very well organized. *Carol*: Don't you suffer when you lose a stamp? *Bob*: Yes, I do. And my sufferings are not slight at all in that case. *Carol*: I'll bet that they're slighter than when you lose a girl friend. *Bob*: That's a safe bet. *Carol*: Do the stamps educate you in any way? *Bob*: Yes, they do. They give me much education as well as enjoyment. *Carol*: But how? *Bob*: For example, they keep me up to date on current events and World History. *Carol*: Ah! I see. My boss gave me some instructions which I don't think I should obey. *Bob*: Why not? Aren't the instructions legal? *Carol*: Yes, they are. *Bob*: Aren't they indirect? *Carol*: No, they are direct. My boss always works legally and talks directly. He never talks indirectly. *Bob*: Don't you have any objection to the directions? *Carol*: No, I don't have the slightest objections. *Bob*: Why don't you want to do the job, then? *Carol*: Because the boss is too bossy. He didn't talk to me as cordially as he was supposed to, and I am essentially a well educated person.

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN

GRAMMAR

NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVES

Cada vêz que apresentamos um tempo verbal no decorrer do curso, registramos três formas, a saber, forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa. No caso de uma pessoa fazer uma pergunta negativa temos uma outra forma. Poderiamos ter dado a forma interrogativa negativa junto com a gramática de cada tempo verbal mas preferimos apresenta-la ao final para possibilitar uma revisão de todos os tempos verbais.

Nessa exposição daremos então o nome de cada tempo verbal já estudado, o número da lição em que êle apareceu pela primeira vêz e algumas sentenças na forma interrogativa negativa.

OBS: O interrogativo negativo já foi inclusive usado algumas vêzes no curso, embora esteja sendo formalmente apresentado sòmente agora.

— **Present Tense (To Be) - lesson 1**
Aren't you Brazilian?
Isn't it necessary to work?
Aren't they on vacation?

— **Present Tense - lesson 5**
Don't you like to dance?
Doesn't she type well?
Don't they go to church on Sundays?

— **Past Tense (To Be) - lesson 16**
Weren't you in the house?
Wasn't she there?
Weren't they in the cafeteria?

— **Past Tense - lesson 17**
Didn't it rain yesterday?
Didn't you call me yesterday?
Didn't she travel last month?

— **Future Tense - lesson 22**
Won't you pay me tomorrow?
Won't she talk to him?
Won't the boss need us next week?

— **Conditional - lesson 30**
Wouldn't it be good?
Wouldn't you mind that?
Wouldn't they become lawyers?

— **Present Continuous Tense - lesson 31**
Aren't you reading a good book?
Isn't the tree growing?
Isn't she preparing dinner?

NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVES (continuation)

— **Past Continuous Tense - lesson 32**
Weren't you watching T.V. when I called you?
Wasn't it snowing?
Wasn't he painting the doors?

— **Present Perfect Tense - lesson 34**
Haven't you visited them many times?
Hasn't she worked since 1963?
Haven't the boys arrived yet?

— **Intmediate Future (Going to) - lesson 38**
Isn't she going to write the reports?
Aren't they going to invite us?
Aren't you going to play tennis?

— **Past Perfect Tense - lesson 36**
Hadn't it been interesting?
Hadn't he arrived on time?
Hadn't they said anything?

— **Present Perfect Continuous - lesson 39**
Haven't you been smoking?
Hasn't she been fooling around?
Hasn't he been spending lots of money?

— **Past Perfect Continuous - lesson 40**
Hadn't you been hunting in Africa?
Hadn't the teacher been explaining that?
Hadn't she been classifying and filing papers?

— **Future Perfect - lesson 42**
Won't you have finished the book by January?
Won't it have rained till the end of the week?
Won't she have already arrived by that time?

— **Conditional Perfect - lesson 43**
Wouldn't you have gone to Europe?
Wouldn't it have been difficult?
Wouldn't she have said anything?

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN

EXERCISES

1º) Change to negative interrogative.

You are still in school.

_____

She is alone in the park.

_____

I really enjoy her company.

_____

I usually go to the beach on weekends.

_____

She was home.

_____

They were interested in this.

_____

She bought a brand new car.

_____

We went to Rio last week.

_____

She will meet him tomorrow.

_____

Paul will sell his house.

_____

This would be very good.

_____

He would like to receive his money.

_____

The buses are coming.

_____

The girls are smoking now.

_____

Is was raining when I left.

_____

The doctor was telephoning.

I have asked her repeatedly.

She has always enjoyed good music.

They had already finished the job.

The teacher had taught many things.

I'm going to buy a new house.

They're going to write me a letter.

She has been swimming.

They have been talking.

Paul had been hunting.

The boss had been asking questions.

I will have written that when you come.

It will have already happened.

She would have accepted the invitation.

They would have finished the project.

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT

VOCABULARY

VERBS

legalize, legalized, legalized — legalizar
pile, piled, piled — empilhar
pull, pulled, pulled — puxar
push, pushed, pushed — empurrar
***ship*, shipped, shipped** — enviar (de navio)
stick, stuck, stuck — grudar, colar
tag, tagged, tagged — colocar a etiqueta

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

by ship — de navio
if you will — por favor
in a row — em fila
pile up — empilhar
step aside — sair da frente, ir para o lado
stick on — grudar em
twice as much — duas vêzes, o dôbro

OTHER WORDS

adhesive — adesivo
cardboard — papelão
end — fim, ponta
fine — multa
glue — cola
high — alto
higher — mais alto
highest — o mais alto
kindly — gentilmente
length — largura
low — baixo
lower — mais baixo
lowest — o mais baixo
parcel — pacote
pile — pilha, monte
possibly — possìvelmente
row — *fileira*
ship — navio
shipping — transporte (de navio)
string — cordão
tag — etiquêta
tight — firme
tightly — firmemente
twice — duas vêzes
wide — largo
width — largura

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

She is sad, **isn't she?**
You like to study, **don't you?**
They went to the park, **didn't they?**
The story was interesting, **wasn't it?**
That will happen, **won't it?**
He would tell the truth, **wouldn't he?**
She has already gone, **hasn't she?**
The boys had called you, **hadn't they?**
You are going to read, **aren't you?**

She is sad, **isn't she?**
You like to study, **don't you?**
They went to the park, **didn't they?**
The story was interesting, **wasn't it?**
That will happen, **won't it?**
He would tell the truth, **wouldn't he?**
She has already gone, **hasn't she?**
The boys had called you, **hadn't they?**
You are going to read, **aren't you?**

CONVERSATION DRILL

She is pretty, isn't she?	Yes, she is.
She is intelligent, isn't she?	Yes, she is.
She is rich, isn't she?	Yes, she is.
You would like to marry her, wouldn't you?	Yes, I would.
Why don't you marry her, then?	Because I don't have any money.
You are intelligent, aren't you?	Yes, I am.
You work much, don't you?	Yes, I do.
You can earn money, can't you?	Yes, I can.
You have been going out with her, haven't you?	Yes, I have.
You will mary her someday, won't you?	Yes, I will.

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT

DIALOGUE

Linda: Please wrap that big wide parcel for me. We have to ship it to Europe. *Fred*: Will it really go by ship? *Linda*: Yes, it will. Will you kindly wrap it now? I don't like to order twice. Put it in a cardboard box first, and then tie it tightly with a string. Make sure the knots are tight. Step aside please and don't push me. *Fred*: I'm not pushing. Please pull this end of the string and give me the adhesive tape. This is a big box. I'd say that the width is two feet and the lenght is about twice as much. *Linda*: Please tag it properly. *Fred*: Should I tie the tags? *Linda*: No, stick them on the package with glue, if you will. *Fred*: Will you ship this parcel at a low rate? *Linda*: No, the rates are going to be very high. *Fred*: Why? *Linda*: Because we still have to legalize some papers. *Fred*: What happens in case we don't legalize those papers? *Linda*: Then, we'll probably have to pay a fine. *Fred*: Is the fine lower or higher than the shipping rate? *Linda*: It's much higher than that. Please pile up those small boxes over there. *Fred*: Should I make the highest pile possible? *Linda*: No, make a row of boxes. Put them in a row and make the lowest pile you can possibly make. *Fred*: Yes, I understand. *Linda*: Do that as well as you can and look for me again as soon as you finish the job.

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT

GRAMMAR

QUESTION TAGS

O "Question Tag" é uma forma muito especial de se fazer perguntas, usada tanto em Português como em Inglês. Consiste ela em se fazer ao final da sentença uma pequena pergunta, ou seja, uma pergunta incompleta na qual aparecem apenas o auxiliar e o sujeito.

Se a sentença for afirmativa o "Question Tag" será interrogativo negativo (lição 47) e se a sentença for negativa o "Question Tag" será simplesmente interrogativo.

EXPS:

You are Paul's brother, aren't you?
You like oranges, don't you?
She told you a lie, didn't she?
It will rain next week, won't it?
She would mind that, wouldn't she?
They have already said "yes", haven't they?
He had already mailed the letter, hadn't he?

You are not Paul's brother, are you?
You don't like oranges, do you?
She didn't tell you a lie, did she?
It won't rain next week, will it?
She wouldn't mind that, would she?
They haven't said "yes"-yet, have they?
He hasn't mailed the letter yet, has he?

OBS: Cada sentença forma o seu **"tag"** usando o auxiliar do tempo verbal em que ela estiver.

OBS: A mesma **"Question tag"** pode ser pronunciada com duas entonações diferentes de voz. São elas conhecidas como **"high"** e **"low"**.

Usa-se **"high intonation"** (entonação alta) quando a pergunta contida no **"tag"** é uma pergunta real, ou melhor, a pessoa que perguntou realmente quer saber e por conseguinte realmente deseja obter resposta.

EXPS:
You work and study, don't you?

Eu arrisco a primeira informação (acho que você trabalha e estuda mas não tenho certeza) e faço uma pergunta real com o **"tag"**.

Usa-se **"low intonation"** (entonação baixa) quando a pergunta contida no **"tag"** não é uma pergunta real, ou melhor, a pessoa perguntou pelo hábito de formar o **"tag"** mas não deseja obter resposta.

EXPS:
You work and study, don't you?

A primeira sentença é um fato de meu conhecimento, (sei que você trabalha e estuda), logo eu afirmo a primeira parte da sentença e a seguir falo o **"tag"** em entonação baixa.

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT

EXERCISES

19) Write the question tags.

You are Brazilian, ——————?

It is necessary to work, ——————?

They are not on vacation, ——————?

You don't like to dance, ——————?

She types well, ——————?

They don't go to church on Sundays, ——————?

You were in the house, ——————?

She wasn't there, ——————?

They were in the cafeteria, ——————?

It didn't rain yesterday, ——————?

You called me yesterday, ——————?

She didn t travel last month, ——————?

You will pay me tomorrow, ——————?

She won't talk to him, ——————?

The boss will need us next month, ——————?

It wouldn't be good, ——————?

You would mind that, ——————?

They wouldn't become lawyers, ——————?

You are reading a book, ——————?

The tree is growing, ——————?

She isn't preparing dinner, ——————?

You were watching T.V. when I called you, ——————?

It wasn't snowing, ——————?

He was painting the doors, ——————?

You have visited them many times, ——————?

He hasn't worked since 1963, ——————?

The boys haven't arrived yet, ——————?

The boys have already arrived, ——————?

She is not going to write the reports, ——————?

They are going to invite us, ——————?

You are not going to play tennis, ——————?

They had said something, ——————?

He hadn't arrived on time, ——————?

You have been smoking, ——————?

She hasn't been fooling around, ——————?

He has been spending lots of money, ——————?

You had been hunting in Africa, ——————?

The teacher had been explaining that, ——————?

She hadn't been filing papers, ——————?

You will have finished the book by January, ——————?

She won't have arrived yet, ——————?

You would have gone to Europe, ——————?

She wouldn't have said anything, ——————?

LESSON FORTY-NINE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

accuse, accused, accused — acusar
destroy, destroyed, destroyed — destruir
injure, injured, injured — machucar, ferir
interview, interviewed, interviewed — entrevistar
promote, promoted, promoted — promover
refuse, refused, refused — recusar
reject, rejected, rejected — rejeitar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

as usual — como sempre
as you know — como você sabe
keep on — continuar
run over — atropelar

OTHER WORDS

accusation — acusação
air force — fôrça aérea
army — exército
artillery — artilharia
captain — capitão
careless — descuidado
carelessly — descuidadamente
cavalry — cavalaria
colonel — coronel
disaster — desastre
fellow — fulano, camarada
infantry — infantaria
just — há pouco tempo
lieutenant — tenente
major — major
military — militar
navy — marinha
service — serviço
severe — severo
severely — severamente
sort — sorte, tipo
training — treino, treinamento

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronunce as in: **man, machine, mail.**

my	**meet**	**summer**	**marvelous**
most	**mind**	**minute**	**modern**
milk	**mean**	**maybe**	**magazine**

Most modern and marvelous machine.
I'll meet you maybe in a minute.
Please mail me my magazines.
The major may mind.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Were you in an accident?	Yes, I was.
Were you injured?	No, I wasn't.
Were you run over?	No, I wasn't.
Did you run over anybody?	Yes, I did.
Who was it?	It was my friend Jack.
Was he killed?	No, he wasn't.
Was he injured?	Yes, he was.
Was he taken to the hospital?	Yes, he was.
Whom was he taken by?	By me.
Were you accused by him?	No, I wasn't.

LESSON FORTY-NINE

DIALOGUE

Carol: Are you a military, Fred? *Fred*: Yes, I am. *Carol*: Do you like the military training? *Fred*: Yes, I do. *Carol*: Aren't you in the artillery? *Fred*: No, I'm not. *Carol*: Aren't you in the air force? *Fred*: No, I'm not. I am in the infantry. I was rejected in the cavalry. *Carol*: Why were you rejected? *Fred*: Because I was interviewed by a captain there, and he refused me. *Carol*: Aren't you a colonel? *Fred*: No, I am a lieutenant. I was just promoted to that. *Carol*: Isn't Jack in the military service too? *Fred*: Yes, he is. *Carol*: Is he in the navy? *Fred*: No, he is in the army. *Carol*: Is he all right? *Fred*: No, he was injured. He was run over by a military truck. *Carol*: How did that happen? *Fred*: The disaster was caused by him. *Carol*: But how? *Fred*: He has always been sort of a careless fellow, as you know. He kept on doing things carelessly in the army, as usual. *Carol*: Was he seriously injured? *Fred*: Not very seriously. A house was destroyed by the truck, though. *Carol*: Was the truck driver hurt too? *Fred*: Yes, he was. *Carol*: Was Jack punished? *Fred*: Yes, he was. *Carol*: Was he put in prison? *Fred*: Yes, he was put in prison. *Carol*: Whom was he accused by? *Fred*: He was accused by a major. *Carol*: Did the major see the accident? *Fred*: Yes, he did. *Carol*: Was the accusation severe? *Fred*: Yes, it was. He was severely accused by the major. *Carol*: Was anybody killed in the accident? *Fred*: No, fortunately nobody was killed.

LESSON FORTY-NINE

GRAMMAR

PASSIVE VOICE

A voz passiva, que aliás é muito usada em Inglês é formada da seguinte maneira: O verbo **"to be"** é sempre usado como auxiliar, ao qual é adicionado o particípio passado do verbo que se quer conjugar (o particípio passado é a 3ª forma verbal.) Podemos ter voz passiva em qualquer um dos tempos verbais já vistos no curso. A diferença fundamental entre voz ativa e voz passiva é que na voz ativa o sujeito pratica a ação e na voz passiva o objeto recebe uma ação que é praticada pelo agente da passiva, o qual pode estar implícito ou explícito na sentença. Geralmente usamos a voz passiva quando o agente não é conhecido ou quando êle não é muito importante.

EXPS:

Os exemplos abaixo contrastam as formas ativa e passiva.

The secretary writes letters.
Many letters are written by the secretary.
She wrote a letter yesterday.
A letter was written by her yesterday.
She will write a letter tomorrow.
A letter will be written by her tomorrow.
She would write more letters.
More letters would be written by her.
She has written a lot of letters.
A lot of letters has been written by her.

The boy eats the food.
The food is eaten by the boy.
The boy ate the food.
The food was eaten by the boy.
The boy will eat the food.
The food will be eaten by the boy.
The boy would eat the food.
The food would be eaten by the boy.
The boy has eaten the food.
The food has been eaten by the boy.

O auxiliar da voz passiva é o verbo **"to be"**.

NEGATIVE

The food is not eaten by the boy.
The food was not eaten by the boy.
The food will not be eaten by the boy.
The food would not be eaten by the boy.
The food has not been eaten by the boy.

INTERROGATIVE

Is the food eaten by the boy?
Was the food eaten by the boy?
Will the food be eaten by the boy?
Would the food be eaten by the boy?
Has the food been eaten by the boy?

LESSON FORTY-NINE

EXERCISES

1º) Change to passive voice:

I drive my car.

_____

She reads only good books.

_____

They deliver the correspondence.

_____

She wrote some reports.

_____

They ate the cake.

_____

I answered the questions.

_____

I will call you tomorrow.

_____

The teacher will explain the vocabulary.

_____

She will buy a new car.

_____

I would prepare the exercises.

_____

The boss would interview the candidates.

_____

The fire would destroy the house.

_____

2º). Change the passive voice sentences you have just made to: A) negative; B) interrogative

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

A) _____

B) _____

LESSON FIFTY

VOCABULARY

VERBS

discuss, discussed, discussed — discutir, falar (speech)
fish, fished, fished — pescar
participate, participated, participated — participar
row, rowed, rowed — remar
sweat, sweated, sweated — suar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

free of charge — gratuito
go fishing — ir pescar
go surfing — ir praticar surfe
plenty of — muito
put an end to — terminar com
right away — imediatamente

OTHER WORDS

admission — admissão, entrada
board — tábua
boat — barco
charge — cobrança
contest — disputa, competição
contestant — competidor
discussion — discussão
equipment — equipamento
fee — taxa
fish — peixe
fisher — pescador
fishing — pesca
free — isento, livre
heavy — pesado
likewise — da mesma forma
pastime — passatempo
pole — vara
power — poder
powerful — poderoso
prize — prêmio
reel — carretilha
surf — surfe
thread — linha

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronunce as in: **sh**ine, **sh**ave, **sh**ape.

she	**sh**are	ocean	wi**sh**
shall	**sh**arp	**sh**oe	di**sh**
should	fi**sh**	action	pu**sh**

I **sh**all **sh**ave with a **sh**arp razor.
She wi**sh**es to fi**sh** in the ocean.
She **sh**ould **sh**ine her **sh**oes.
She **sh**ould wa**sh** the di**sh**es.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Let's go fishing.	Yes, let's go.
Does the boat have to be cleaned first?	Yes, it does.
Does the boat have to be painted?	Yes, it does.
Does the motor have to be fixed?	Yes, it does.
Can the fish be caught easily?	No, they can't.
Why not?	It's too cold this time of the year.
Do you have all the equipment?	No, I don't.
Must it be bought?	Yes, it must.
Can't the fishes be bought in the market?	Yes, they can.
Let's go to the market, then.	Yes, let's go.

LESSON FIFTY

DIALOGUE

Mary: May I discuss something with you? *Paul*: Yes, it may be discussed right away. What is it? *Mary*: Would you like to go fishing tomorrow? A fishing contest will take place. *Paul*: Is it free of charge? *Mary*: No, all the contestants should pay a small admission fee up to this night. Would you like to participate in this? *Paul*: I don't like to row. *Mary*: Don't be silly. I have a motor boat. *Paul*: Is the motor powerful? *Mary*: Yes, it has much power. *Paul*: Do you have all the necessary equipment? *Mary*: Yes, I do. *Paul*: Do you have a fishing reel and some thread? *Mary*: Yes, I do. *Paul*: Are the fishing poles heavy? *Mary*: No, they're extremely light. *Paul*: Does the boat have to be cleaned? *Mary*: No, it doesn't. *Paul*: Must the motor be fixed? *Mary*: No, it mustn't. Everything is in the most perfect order. I forgot to tell you that there's a prize for the best fisher. It's a very nice trophy. *Paul*: Is there much fish this time of the year? *Mary*: Yes, there's plenty of fish. They can easily be fished. Will you go with me? *Paul*: No, I don't like to row and likewise I don't like to sweat too much. Besides, fishing is not my favorite pastime. I'd rather go surfing. *Mary*: Do you have a surf board? *Paul*: Yes, I do. *Mary*: O.K. I guess that puts an end to our discussion.

LESSON FIFTY

GRAMMAR

PASSIVE VOICE (continuation)

A mesma teoria da lição anterior será aplicada nesta, porém serão feitas algumas observações e serão apresentadas algumas particularidades.

Os verbos; "can", "may", "must", "should", "ought to", "have to", tiveram destaque especial quando apresentados inicialmente na voz ativa. Desta feita vamos ver exemplos de cada um nas vozes ativa e passiva, lembrando que embora os verbos acima sejam em sua maioria fortes e dispensem o auxiliar na voz ativa, ainda assim o verbo "to be" aparece como elemento apassivador, embora não seja auxiliar nesses casos.

I can paint the garage.
The garage can be painted by me.

She can solve the problem.
The problem can be solved by her.

You may read this book.
This book may be read by you.

They may pay the bill.
The bill may be paid by them.

You must tell the truth.
The truth must be told by you.

I must shine my shoes.
My shoes must be shined by me.

I should win the bet.
The bet should be won by me.

He should consider that situation.
That situation should be considered by him.

I ought to understand her.
She ought to be understood by me.

The truck ought to push the car.
The car ought to be pushed by the truck.

I have to answer the questions.
The questions have to be answered by me.

NEGATIVE

The garage can't be painted by me.
The problem can't be solved by her.
This book mayn't be read by you.
The bill mayn't be paid by them.
The truth mustn't be told by you.
My shoes mustn't be shined by me.
The bet shouldn't be won by me.
That situation shouldn't be considered by him.
She oughtn't to be understood by me.
The car oughtn't to be pushed by the truck.
The questions don't have to be answered by me.

INTERROGATIVE

Can the garage be painted by me?
Can the problem be solved by her?
May this book be read by you?
May this bill be paid by them?
Must the truth be told by you?
Must my shoes be shined by me?
Should the bet be won by me?
Should that situation be considered by him?
Ought she to be understood by me?
Ought the car to be pushed by the truck?
Do the questions have to be answered by me?

LESSON FIFTY

EXERCISES

1º) Answer the questions A) affirmative B) negative

Can Mary be invited to the party?

A) _____

B) _____

Can the matter be discussed by us?

A) _____

B) _____

May I be interviewed by the secretary?

A) _____

B) _____

May they be hired by the boss?

A) _____

B) _____

Must the information be given?

A) _____

B) _____

Must the exercises be corrected?

A) _____

B) _____

Should the instructions be followed?

A) _____

B) _____

Should he be paid by us?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought the car to be towed by the truck?

A) _____

B) _____

Ought the thieves to be captured?

A) _____

B) _____

Does the house have to be cleaned and painted?

A) _____

B) _____

Do you have to be paid by us?

A) _____

B) _____

2º) Complete the sentences.

The lessons can be written by _____.

The information may be given by _____.

The car must be fixed by _____.

The dishes should be washed by _____.

My shoes ought to be shined by _____.

The work has to be finished by _____.

LESSON FIFTY-ONE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

collapse, collapsed, collapsed — ruir, desabar
compensate, compensated, compensated — compensar
fear, feared, feared — temer
protect, protected, protected — proteger
tear, torn, torn — romper, rasgar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

build up — construir
by force — à fôrça
have a word with — dar uma palavra com
kind of — um tanto
so much — tanto
stick up for — defender
tear down — demolir

OTHER WORDS

agent — agente
beeing — ser
civilized — civilizado
compensation — compensação
constant — constante
destruction — destruição
fear — mêdo
homeland — terra natal
human — humano
law — lei
lawyer — advogado
monetary — monetário
prosperity — prosperidade
reconstruction — reconstrução
sign — sinal
site — local, lugar
structure — estrutura
tribulation — tribulação
uneasy — desassossegado
unexpected — inesperado
wood — madeira
wooden — de madeira

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronunce as in: **own, over, most.**

show	**so**	**old**	**don't**
snow	**no**	**cold**	**won't**
know	**go**	**told**	**though**

I know the snow is so cold.
Don't go over the snow.
No, don't go to the show.
No, it won't snow so much.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Are you a lawyer?	Yes, I am.
Let me have a word with you.	Certainly.
Which is your homeland?	I'm from Brazil.
Was your house torn down?	Please, come again.
I asked if your house had been torn down.	Oh! Yes.
Was it reconstructed?	I didn't hear that.
I asked if it had been reconstructed.	Oh! No.
Was a new house built up?	What?
I asked if a new house had been built up?	Yes.

LESSON FIFTY-ONE

DIALOGUE

Paul: We've been kind of uneasy lately. *Betty*: Why? *Paul*: We fear that our old house will be torn down. *Betty*: Why should it be torn down? *Paul*: It's been on fire. It wasn't burnt completely but the old wooden structure may collapse any time. *Betty*: Is your house made of wood? *Paul*: Yes, most of the houses are made of wood in some parts of the United States. We're planning to build up a new one in the same site.*Betty*: There's no need to be in constant fear. Have a word with your lawyer and your insurance agent. They will inform you that the law protects you in that case. The lawyer will stick up for you and you will get a monetary compensation. *Paul*: Is that going to compensate all my tribulations? *Betty*: I don't know, but I hope you will build a better house with the money you'll get. *Paul*:Do I have to move by force? *Betty*: Not at all. We are civilized human beeings; but I strongly recommend that you move soon. *Paul*: The destruction was so unexpected, and it made us suffer so much that we don't really know what to do. *Betty*: Yes, I see it's kind of a terrible situation. I hope that the new house will be just a sign of your future prosperity. *Paul*: Thank you so much for your kind words. I guess we'll have to build it all over again. *Mary*: Remember that reconstruction has changed the scenery completely in my homeland.

LESSON FIFTY-ONE

GRAMMAR

REPORTED SPEECH OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

No caso de precisarmos aplicar o discurso indireto à voz passiva, serão seguidas as mesmas regras de mudanças de tempo do discurso indireto, porém aplicadas sempre ao auxiliar da sentença passiva, o qual num caso mais geral é o verbo "to be" (lição 49) mas que pode ser também um dos outros verbos fortes vistos nos casos particulares de voz passiva (lição 50).

Nada melhor que uma série de exemplos ilustrativos.

EXPS:

Many letters are written by the secretary.
I said that many letters were written by the secretary.

A letter was written by her yesterday.
I said that a letter had been written by her yesterday.

A letter will be written by her tomorrow.
I said that a letter would be written by her tomorrow.

More letters would be written by her.
I said that more letters would have been written by her.

A lot of letters has been written by her.
I said that a lot of letters had been written by her.

The garage can be painted by me.
I said that the garage could be painted by me.

The problem can be solved by her.
I said that the problem could be solved by her.

This book may be read by you.
I said that this book might be read by you.

The bill may be paid by them.
I said that the bill might be paid by them.

The truth must be told by you.
I said that the truth had to be told by you.

My shoes must be shined by me.
I said that my shoes had to be shined by me.

The bet should be won by me.
I said that the bet should have been won by me.

That situation should be considered by him.
I said that that situation should have been considered by him.

She ought to be understood by me.
I said that she ought to have been understood by me.

The car ought to be pushed by the truck.
I said that the car ought to have been pushed by the truck.

The questions have to be answered by me.
I said that the questions had to be answered by me.

LESSON FIFTY-ONE

EXERCISES

19) Change to reported speech.

The reports will be typed by the boss.

I said that _____

The vocabulary is explained by the teacher.

I said that _____

My car is driven by me.

I said that _____

The exercises will be written by the students.

I said that _____

The exercises would be written by the students.

I said that _____

The exercises have been written by the students.

I said that _____

A house will be bought by Jack.

I said that _____

My typewriter is taken up and down.

I said that _____

My house is painted every year.

I said that _____

The book was written by the lawyer.

I said that _____

The bank was robbed by the thieves.

I said that _____

The fire was put out by the firemen.

I said that _____

The equipment will be bought by the boys.

I said that _____

This story may be told here.

I said that _____

Cigarettes may not be smoked in the classroom.

I said that _____

The house must be inspected.

I said that _____

This letter can't be opened by you.

I said that _____

The surf board can be painted.

I said that _____

This motor has to be fixed.

I said that _____

This motor will have to be fixed tomorrow.

I said that _____

This motor was fixed by a mechanic.

I said that _____

LESSON FIFTY-TWO

VOCABULARY

VERBS

appreciate, appreciated, appreciated — apreciar
avoid, avoided, avoided — evitar
deny, denied, denied — negar
dislike, disliked, disliked — desgostar
risk, risked, risked — arriscar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

around the world — à volta do mundo
as a matter of fact — para falar a verdade
be a matter of — ser uma questão de
insist upon — insistir em
take part in — tomar parte em

OTHER WORDS

abroad — fora, no exterior
ancient — velho, antigo
Athens — Atenas
civilization — civilização
constantly — constantemente
dancing — dança
Greece — Grécia
Greek — grego
invariably — invariàvelmente
occupation — ocupação
personal — pessoal
proximity — proximidade
ruins — ruínas
sight — visão
sight-seeing — excursão (panorâmica)
silence — silêncio
silent — silencioso
singing — (o) canto
swimming — natação
teaching — ensino
tour — passeio, viagem
tourism — turismo
tourist — turista
traveling — viagem
unexpectedly — inesperadamente

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: necessary, nervous, now

no	down	never	ninety
nag	need	nice	downtown
new	next	nine	window

I need nine new books.
No, I never nag.
I know ninety nice girls.
There's no need to be nervous now.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Do you dislike playing sports?	No, I don't.
Do you appreciate playing sports, then?	Yes, I do.
Do you play sports every day?	No, I don't.
When do you play?	Only on weekends.
Do you deny having played last Wednesday?	Yes, I do.
Do you work every day?	Yes, I do.
Do you mind working?	No, I don't.
Would you avoid going to work?	No, I wouldn't.
What is your occupation?	I am a lawyer.
Would you risk losing your job?	No, I wouldn't.

LESSON FIFTY-TWO

DIALOGUE

Linda: What is your occupation, Mr. Jones? *Mr. Jones*: My main occupation is teaching. *Linda*:Do you have any hobbies? *Mr. Jones*: Yes, I do. *Linda*: What are they? *Mr. Jones*: They are singing, swimming, dancing and traveling. *Linda*: Which is your favorite hobby? *Mr. Jones*: Traveling. *Linda*: Do you travel constantly? *Mr. Jones*: Yes, I do. As a matter of fact I appreciate traveling more than I should. I invariably travel in December and sometimes I also travel unexpectedly. *Linda*: Do you dislike staying home? *Mr. Jones*: No, I don't. *Linda*: Why do you avoid staying home, then? *Mr. Jones*: Why do you insist upon that? I never avoid staying home, but I just love going abroad. *Linda*: Would you risk spending all your money on a trip like that? *Mr. Jones*: Yes, I can't deny that I would. This is not really a matter of money. This is a matter of personal satisfaction. *Linda*: Do you usually go abroad as a tourist? *Mr. Jones*: Yes, I do. I went to Greece last December. *Linda*: What language do the Greeks speak? *Mr. Jones*: They speak Greek. *Linda*: Did you buy your ticket in a tourism agency? *Mr. Jones*: Yes, I did. I took part in a sight-seeing tour in the proximities of Athens. *Linda*: Did you see many pretty sights? *Mr. Jones*: Yes, I saw the ruins of the ancient Greek civilization. *Linda*: Were the ruins in complete silence? *Mr. Jones*: Yes, they were completely silent. *Linda*: Have you traveled around the world many times? *Mr. Jones*: Yes, I have.

LESSON FIFTY-TWO

GRAMMAR

USES OF THE GERUND

A forma "...ing" (gerúndio) é bastante usada na língua inglêsa. Já vimos que ela é aplicada na formação dos tempos contínuos dos quais já vimos o "Present Continuous" (lição 31), o "Past Continuous" (lição 32), o "Presente Perfect Continuous" (lição 39) e o "Past Perfect Continuous" (lição 40).

Além dêstes, temos outros usos do gerundio.

A) Alguns verbos, sempre que forem seguidos por outro verbo, determinarão que o segundo seja colocado no gerúndio. São êles:

Apreciate, avoid, admit, consider, deny, dislike, enjoy, finish, mind, risk, stop, remember, regret.

EXPS:
I appreciate swimming.
She avoids talking.
I don't admit talking in the classroom.
I dislike going downtown.
They enjoy playing sports.
She finished typing the papers.
The old man minds smoking.
I wouldn't risk going out.
She will stop singing.

B) Preposições são perfeitamente seguidas de gerúndios e não de infinito.

I am fond of swimming.
I am tired of waiting.
She talks about going somewhere.
Thank you for coming.
He insisted upon seeing the boss.
She doesn't feel like dancing.
They are interested in making money.

OBS: Existe a preposição **"to"** mas a palavra que precede o infinito de um verbo não é preposição.

EXPS:
"to be", "to go", etc.

C) Gerúndios substantivados, ou seja, sentenças onde o gerúndio não é verbo mas sim um substantivo.

Fishing is not my favorite pastime.
What is the shipping rate?
The singing of the birds is beautiful.
Swimming is good for health.
Dancing is her hobby.
Teaching is my occupation.

LESSON FIFTY-TWO

EXERCISES

1º) Complete the sentences with gerunds.

She is talking about _____.
I am thinking of _____.
We are interested in _____.
It is a matter of _____.
The children are very fond of _____.
The hunters are afraid of _____.
You must be tired of _____.
Thank you for _____.
Please, keep on _____.
I am used to _____.
I am accustomed to _____.

2º) Complete the sentences (with gerunds).

She admitted _____.
My father doesn't mind _____.
The children enjoy _____.
The truck couldn't avoid _____.
I would appreciate _____.
She has finished _____.
Please, stop _____.
Fred denied _____.
Paul enjoys _____.
I am considering _____.

LESSON FIFTY-THREE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

cease, ceased, ceased — cessar de, parar com
dare, dared, dared — ousar
die, died, died — morrer
interrupt, interrupted, interrupted — interromper
neglect, neglected, neglected — negligenciar
occupy, occupied, occupied — ocupar
regret, regretted, regretted — lastimar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

catch pneumonia — pegar pneumonia
catch up with — alcançar, igualar-se com
in the middle — no meio
right in the middle of — bem no meio de
see about — providenciar

OTHER WORDS

awfully — horrìvelmente, muito
bright — brilhante
continuation — continuação
daring — ousado
death — morte
debt — dívida
extra — extra
extraordinary — extraordinário
influence — influência
interruption — interrupção
middle — meio
participation — participação
pneumonia — pneumonia
position — posição
prosperous — próspero
psychological — psicológico
psychologist — psicólogo
psychology — psicologia
shock — choque
sincere — sincero
sincerely — sinceramente
society — sociedade
studies — estudos
wisdom — sabedoria

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Silent (not pronounced) letters.

de**b**t	rece**i**pt	**k**nock	**h**our
dou**b**t	**p**neumonia	ha**l**f	**h**onor
cli**m**b	**p**sychology	wa**l**k	**h**onest
bu**i**ld	**k**nife	ta**l**k	lis**t**en

She walked and talked for half an **h**our.
The **h**onor of the **h**onest men.
I'll talk but I doubt that you'll lis**t**en.

CONVERSATION DRILL

When will you start to work?	Tomorrow.
When will you start studying again?	Next year.
Do you hate to work?	Yes, I do.
Do you really dislike working?	Yes, I really do.
Do you also dislike studying?	No, I don't.
Do you appreciate studying?	Yes, I do.
Why did you interrupt your studies?	Because I needed extra money.
What for?	To pay some debts.
Will you ever stop working?	No, I won't.

LESSON FIFTY-THREE

DIALOGUE

Mary: Do you study, Paul? *Paul*: No, I don't. But I still want to study. *Mary*: Do you regret not having studied all these years? *Paul*: Yes, I sincerely regret that. *Mary*: What were you studying? *Paul*: I was studying psychology. *Mary*: Would you like to be a psychologist and occupy a nice position in society? *Paul*: Yes, I would. *Mary*: How could you dare interrupt your studies, then? *Paul*: The interruption was absolutely necessary. *Mary*: Do you mean that you ceased to study on purpose? *Paul*: Yes, I was right in the middle of the course when my father caught pneumonia and died. He had some debts to pay. Besides I was still under the influence of a psychological shock caused by his death. *Mary*: I'm awfully sorry to hear that. So you didn't neglect school, did you? *Paul*: By no means. I have to see about the continuation of my course. I'll have to do a lot of extra work to catch up with my classmates. *Mary*: That's really extraordinary. You show much wisdom in your words and you seem to be a very intelligent, sincere and daring boy. *Paul*: What do you mean when you say "daring"? *Mary*: I mean it in a good way. I sincerely hope that your participation in school will be bright and that your life will be very prosperous in the years to come.

LESSON FIFTY-THREE

GRAMMAR

USES OF THE INFINITIVE

A1) Usa-se infinito para dar idéia de intenção ou propósito.

EXPS:

I want to see you.
She hopes to arrive on time.
The boss, wants to pay us.
She intends to stay in Brazil.

A2) Usa-se infinito para completar o sentido de adjetivos ou advérbios.

EXPS:

This book is easy to read.
It is too late to go out.
It is necessary to study.
It is hard to believe.

A3) Usa-se infinito para completar o sentido de verbo (orações objetivas em Português)

EXPS:

I forgot to call you.
They don't want to study.
They prefer to stay home.
She told me to meet her later.

B) Alguns verbos são conhecidos como inimigos do "to" ou seja, os verbos que se seguem a êles, se estiverem no infinito não terão o "to" característico. São êles:

Can, dare, help, let, make, may, must, should.

EXPS:

I can drive.
She dared drive my car.
Help me open the door.
Let me go.
Make me believe.
You may leave the room.
You must pay attention.
They should be here.

OBS: Em sentenças mais longas pode ser que duas ou mais dessas regras tenham que ser aplicadas.

EXPS:

You can't forget to call me.
You should want to pay us.
This book must be easy to read.
She may intend to stay in Brazil.

C) Alguns verbos podem ser seguidos de infinito ou gerúndio indiferentemente São êles: like, love, hate, begin, start, continue, neglect, cease, prefer, intend.

EXPS:

I hate to go downtown.
I hate going downtown.
I will continue studying.
I will continue to study.
John will start to work tomorrow.
John will start working tomorrow.
I like swimming.
I like to swim.

LESSON FIFTY-THREE

EXERCISES

1º) Complete the sentences: A) with infinitives B) with gerunds

I like _____

I like _____

She loves _____

She loves _____

They prefer _____

They prefer _____

The teacher will continue _____

The teacher will continue _____

2º) Answer these questios three times:

What do you want to do?

I want to _____

_____

_____

What do you intend to do?

I intend to _____

_____

_____

What are you supposed to do?

I am supposed to _____

_____

_____

What must you do?

I must _____

_____

_____

What will you do?

I will _____

_____

_____

What should you do?

I should _____

_____

_____

What can you do?

I can _____

_____

_____

3º) Fill in the blanks with infinitives or gerunds.

I must _____ now. (go)

She wants _____ now. (go)

I hope _____. my money. (receive)

They _____ _____ to Brazil. (intend, move)

I enjoy _____ to the radio. (listen)

She is tired of _____ (work)

She finished _____ at seven o'clock. (type)

I hope _____ on time. (arrive)

LESSON FIFTY-FOUR

VOCABULARY

VERBS

complain, complained, complained — reclamar
dust, duster, duster — espanar
gain, gained, gained — ganhar
jump, jumped, jumped — pular
suggest, suggested, suggested — sugerir
sweep, swept, swept — varrer
weigh, weighed, weighed — pesar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

down cellar — no porão
gain weight — ganhar pêso
go downstairs — descer a escada
go upstairs — subir a escada
lose weight — perder pêso
make someone mad — deixar alguém louco
put on weight — adicionar pêso
up and down — para cima e para baixo

OTHER WORDS

badly — mal
broom — vassoura
cellar — porão
complaint — reclamação, resmungo
consequence — consequência
consequenty — consequentemente
downstairs — (no) andar de baixo
fan — ventilador
furniture — mobília
guest — hóspede
lack — falta
latest — o último
mad — louco
madly — loucamente
stairs — escadas
suggestion — sugestão
upstairs — (no) andar de cima
vacuum — vácuo
vacuum cleaner — aspirador de pó
weight — pêso

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **f**at, **f**ast, **f**ind, **f**all.

fan	**ph**one	**f**fice	**f**ireman
for	**f**ire	**f**ight	**f**ollow
fit	**f**ear	**f**ool	**f**ace

Phone to the **f**iremen **f**ast.
The office is on **f**ire.
I **f**ear the **f**ireman is not **f**it.
Follow the **f**ool and **f**ight.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Did you have the house cleaned?	Yes, I did.
Did you have the stairs washed?	Yes, I did.
Did you have the floor swept?	Yes, I did.
Did you have the furniture dusted?	Yes, I did.
Did you have the cellar washed?	Yes, I did.
Did you have the garage painted?	Yes, I did.
Did you have the closets cleaned?	Yes, I did.
Did you have the doors cleaned?	Yes, I did.
Did you have the dishes washed?	Yes, I did.
What else did you have done?	I had my clothes washed.

Carol: I had guests for a dance last night. Would you believe that they behaved as badly as they could. *Bob*: Did they dance much? *Carol*: Yes, they danced madly and jumped up and down like idiots. They danced the latest songs. *Bob*: Did you turn the electric fan on? *Carol*: Yes, I did. *Bob*: Did they make you mad? *Carol*: Yes, they did. *Bob*: Why? *Carol*: Because they behaved madly. I guess this was a consequence of their lack of education. They have gone upstairs and they have gone downstairs so many times that the stairs are completely dirty as well as the whole house. Consequently, I don't know what to do now. *Bob*: Don't complain. Your complaints won't solve the problem. *Carol*: What's your suggestion? *Bob*: I suggest that you have the floor swept by the girls. I also suggest that you have the furniture dusted by the girls. *Carol*: I doubt very much that they will do this. *Bob*: Oh! Yes, they will. They would love losing some weight. By the way, how much do you weigh? *Carol*: I don't know exactly, but I have to gain some weight. *Bob*: How much weight do you have to put on? *Carol*: Just a few pounds. Do you have to lose weight? *Bob*: Yes, I do. *Carol*: Go down cellar, then. Please bring me the broom and the vacuum cleaner.

LESSON FIFTY-FOUR

GRAMMAR

CAUSATIVE FORM

Usaremos a estrutura de "Causative Form" quando quisermos indicar que uma ação foi praticada não por nós mesmos, mas por nossa ordem. Logo êsse tempo descreve ações que nós não praticamos mas que providenciamos para que sejam praticadas por outros.

Usamos então o verbo **"to have"** seguido de um objeto e ainda um particípio passado.

EXPS:

I have my hair cut. (by the barber)
I had my house painted. (by the painter)
I'll have my house washed. (by the maid)
She had her hair combed. (by her sister)
I had the boat cleaned. (by John)
I had the boat fixed. (by John)
I had the boat painted. (by John)
I'll have my car washed. (by Paul)
I'll have the radiator cleaned. (by a mechanic)
I'll have the motor fixed. (by a mechanic)
I'll have the reports typed. (by the secretary).

O "Causative Form" pode ser usado em vários tempos verbais. Para formarmos o negativo e o interrogativo das sentenças acima deveremos identificar o auxiliar de cada um dos tempos em que foram escritas as sentenças.

NEGATIVE

I don't have my hair cut.
I didn't have my house painted.
I won't have my house washed.
She didn't have her hair combed.
I didn't have the boat fixed.
I won't have my car washed.
I won't have the radiator cleaned.
I won't have the motor fixed.
I won't have the reports typed.

INTERROGATIVE

Do you have your hair cut?
Did you have your house painted?
Will you have your house washed?
Did she have her hair combed?
Did you have the boat fixed?
Will you have your car washed?
Will you have the radiator cleaned?
Will you have the motor fixed?
Will you have the reports typed?

LESSON FIFTY-FOUR

EXERCISES

19) Make sentences in the "Causative Form".

I don't shine my own shoes.

_____ by _____

I never wash my car.

_____ by _____

I don't type my lessons.

_____ by _____

She doesn't wash the dishes.

_____ by _____

I won't cut my hair.

_____ by _____

I won't clean the house.

_____ by _____

I won't fix the motor.

_____ by _____

I won't clean the radiator.

_____ by _____

She won't do the work.

_____ by _____

The housewife didn't prepare dinner.

_____ by _____

I didn't drive the truck

_____ by _____

We didn't paint our apartment.

_____ by _____

LESSON FIFTY-FIVE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

carry, carried, carried — carregar
feed, fed, fed — alimentar
force, forced, forced — forçar
form, formed, formed — formar
imitate, imitated, imitated — imitar
lay, laid, laid – botar (ovo), colocar, por
nestle, nestled, nestled — aninhar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

break open — abrir à fôrça, arrombar
fly away — voar para longe
force the way out — forçar a saída
lay eggs — botar ovos
put together — juntar
what a pity — que pena

OTHER WORDS

admiration — admiração
canary bird — canário
chick — franguinho
chicken — frango, galinha
cock — galo
feather — pena, pluma (de aves)
force — fôrça
hen — galinha
humming-bird — beija-flor
nearness — proximidade
nest — ninho
nightingale — rouxinol
peel — casca
period — período
pity — pena, dó, compaixão
sparrow — pardal
stick — gravêto
straw — palha
strength — fôrça
suggestive — sugestivo

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: go, get, girl.

egg	grape	example	garden
gun	green	forget	garage
guy	great	give	glad

The girls give good examples.
Go get the guy's gun.
I'll give your the green grapes gladly.
Don't forget to go get the eggs.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Do the hens lay eggs?	Yes, they do.
Do the sparrows lay eggs too?	Yes, they do too.
Do the humming birds lay eggs too?	Yes, they do too.
Do the canary birds lay eggs too?	Yes, they do too.
Do the nightingales lay eggs too?	Yes, they do too.
Do all kinds of birds lay eggs?	Yes, I guess they do.
Do all kinds of birds have feathers?	Yes, they do.
Do all kinds of birds fly?	Yes. So do the planes.
Do you like birds?	Yes, I do. Do you care for them?
Yes, I do.	So do I.

LESSON FIFTY-FIVE

DIALOGUE

Fred: How is your father's farm going, Nancy? *Nancy*: The farm is in a period of tremendous prosperity. *Fred*: Good. Do you have many chickens in the farm? *Nancy*: Yes, we have some cocks and a lot of hens. *Fred*: Have they been laying a lot of eggs lately? *Nancy*: Yes, they have. *Fred*: Do the canary birds, sparrows, humming-birds and nightingales lay eggs too? *Nancy*: Yes, they do too. All birds lay eggs. *Fred*: Do they make their own nests? *Nancy*: Yes, they do. They pick up sticks of wood and straw and carry them to a tree. After that they put them together to form a nest. *Fred*: What do they do, then? *Nancy*: Then they just nestle the eggs. *Fred*: That's very suggestive. I have a great admiration for the birds. *Nancy*: When the little birds get some strength they break open the egg peel and then they force their way out of the egg. *Fred*: Do they stay in the nearness of the nest? *Nancy*: Yes, they do. In fact they stay in the nest. The big birds feed them till they get enough force to fly away. *Fred*: The birds fly and so do the airplanes. *Nancy*: Yes, the planes do too. They imitate the birds. *Fred*: Do the feathers grow soon? *Nancy*: Yes, very soon. One of the little chicks died last week. *Fred*: What a pity. *Nancy*: Are you really sorry for it? *Fred*: Yes, I am.

LESSON FIFTY-FIVE

GRAMMAR

I———too; So———I

Se uma pessoa disser uma sentença em Inglês em qualquer tempo verbal e se em seguida nós quisermos dizer que também praticamos tal ação, basta usarmos uma das estruturas acima sendo que o espaço vazio deve ser ocupado pelo auxiliar da frase.

EXPS:

I work very much.
I do too.
So do I.
I am Brazilian.
I am too.
So am I.
I bought a car last year.
I did too.
So did I.
I was awfully tired.
I was too.
So was I.
I will arrive on time.
I will too.
So will I.
Paul would like to come.
Betty would too.
So would Betty.
She has been there many times.
I have too.
So have I.
They had already received their money.
I had too.
So had I.
I am reading a good book.
I am too.
So am I.
She was planning to take a trip.
I was too.
So was I.

LESSON FIFTY-FIVE

EXERCISES

19) Use: "I———too" and "So———I"

I drive my car every day.

_____

_____

I am an intelligent person.

_____

_____

I received a letter.

_____

_____

Mary was completely tired out.

_____

_____

They will go out tonight.

_____

_____

Paul would build a house.

_____

_____

She has studied her lesson over and over.

_____

_____

They had called the teacher.

_____

_____

She is enjoying the party.

_____

_____

They were playing sports.

_____

_____

LESSON FIFTY-SIX

VOCABULARY

VERBS

cheat, cheated, cheated — fraudar, colar
draw, drew, drawn — desenhar
erase, erased, erased — apagar
face, faced, faced — encarar, enfrentar
fail, failed, failed — falhar, repetir (o ano)

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

ahead of — na frente de
little bit — um pouquinho
make up for — compensar, recuperar
the last but one — o penúltimo
way ahead — muito na frente

OTHER WORDS

ahead — adiante, na frente
bit — um pouco
cheater — enganador, colador
cheating — fraude, cola
compass — compasso
credit — crédito
drastic — drástico
drastically — dràsticamente
drawer — gaveta
drawing — desenho
eraser — apagador
failure — falha
frehman — calouro, primeiranista
junior — terceiranista (de faculdade)
mechanical — mecânico (adj.)
penutimate — penúltimo
rubber — borracha
senior — último anista
sophomore — segundanista (de faculdade)

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **be**, **by**, **blouse**.

bad	**b**uild	**b**oat	**b**ecause
bet	**b**rown	**b**urn	**b**ecome
buy	**b**ring	**b**ook	rub**b**er

Bring me the **b**ooks and the rub**b**er.
I'll **b**uild a **b**rown **b**oat.
I'll **b**et she'll **b**uy a **b**louse.
I'll **b**et he'll **b**uild a **b**ig **b**uilding.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Will you have to erase your drawing?	No, I won't.
Will Paul have to erase his?	No, he won't either.
Will Mary have to erase hers?	No, she won't either.
Would you like to draw it again?	No, I wouldn't.
Would Paul like to do that?	No, he woundn't either.
Did you see my rubber?	No, I didn't.
Did Mary see it?	No, she didn't either.
Do you cheat?	No, I don't.
Does Mary cheat?	No, she doesn't either.
Paul has never cheated.	Neither has Mary.

LESSON FIFTY-SIX

DIALOGUE

Nancy: How many years of study are there in a college course. *Fred*: There are four. *Nancy*: Are you a freshman? *Fred*: What is a freshman? *Nancy*: A freshman is a student of the first grade. *Fred*: No, I'm not a freshman. *Nancy*: Are you a sophomore? *Fred*: What's that? *Nancy*: A student of the second grade. *Fred*: No, I'm not a sophomore either. *Nancy*: Are you a junior? *Fred*: What's that? *Nancy*: A student of the penultimate grade. *Fred*: No, I'm not a junior either. *Nancy*: Are you a senior? *Fred*: What's that? *Nancy*: A student of the fourth grade. *Fred*: Yes, I am a senior. *Nancy*: Do you take mechanical drawing? *Fred*: Yes, I do. *Nancy*: Do you draw every day? *Fred*: Yes, I do. *Nancy*: What happens if your drawings are wrong? *Fred*: I just have to erase them. *Nancy*: Do you erase them with an eraser? *Fred*: No, I don't. I erase them with a rubber. *Nancy*: Is your brother behind you or ahead of you in school? *Fred*: He's way ahead. He's already out of college. *Nancy*: Why don't you imitate him? *Fred*: This imitation would be quite difficult. *Nancy*: Do you have all the credits you'll need to pass? *Fred*: No, not yet. *Nancy*: What will happen if you fail this year? *Fred*: I'm going to have to face my father and explain to him the reasons of my failure. *Nancy*: Is he going to be drastic on you? *Fred*: Yes, he is. *Nancy*: Can you still make up for those credits? *Fred*: Yes, I can. *Nancy*: Do you cheat? *Fred*: No, I hate cheating. Besides the teachers always face the cheaters drastically. *Nancy*: This is the last but one question. Are you a bit disappointed? *Fred*: Yes, just a little bit. *Nancy*: Where is the drawing compass? *Fred*: In the drawer.

LESSON FIFTY-SIX

GRAMMAR

I———either Neither———I

Se uma pessoa disser uma sentença negativa em Inglês em qualquer tempo verbal e se em seguida nós quisermos dizer que também não praticamos tal ação, basta usarmos uma das estruturas acima sendo que o espaço vazio deve, mais uma vez, ser ocupado pelo auxiliar da frase (dita pelo nosso interlocutor).

I don't study much.
I don't either.
Neither do I.
I am not very busy.
I am not either.
Neither am I.
I didn't ask any question.
I didn't either.
Neither did I.
She wasn't in the house.
I wasn't either.
Neither was I.
They won't clean the house.
I won't either.
Neither will I.
He wouldn't appreciate that.
I wouldn't either.
Neither would I.
We haven't seen the movie yet.
I haven't either.
Neither have I.
She hadn't thought about that.
I hadn't either.
Neither had I.
The boys aren't sleeping.
I am not either.
Neither am I.
The girls weren't paying attention.
I wasn't either.
Neither was I.

LESSON FIFTY-SIX

EXERCISES

1º) Use: "I———either" and "Neither———I"

I don't pay attention to the explanations.

_____

_____

She is not afraid.

_____

_____

They didn't see anything.

_____

_____

Paul wasn't interested in that.

_____

_____

The boys won't clean the boat.

_____

_____

John wouldn't pay the bill.

_____

_____

We haven't gone to Rio many times.

_____

_____

She hadn't signed the papers yet.

_____

_____

Paul isn't coming.

_____

_____

The children weren't playing.

_____

_____

LESSON FIFTY-SEVEN

VOCABULARY

VERBS

belong, belonged, belonged — pertencer
brag, bragged, bragged — gabar-se
cover, covered, covered — cobrir
debate, debated, debated — debater
dial, dialed, dialed — discar (telefone)
judge, judged, judged — julgar
state, stated, stated — declarar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

brag about — gabar-se de
have fun — divertir-se
that's beside the point — isso não vem ao caso
series of — série de
to cover up - encobrir, ocultar

OTHER WORDS

ambition — ambição
ambitious — ambicioso
beggar — pedinte
court — corte
daily — diàriamente
debate — debate
dial — mostrador
dust — pó
fortune — fortuna
fun — divertimento
gift — presente
greed — avareza
greedy — avarento
hermit — eremita
judge — juiz
judgement — julgamento
jury — júri
miserable — miserável
misery — miséria
series — série
strange — estranho
verdict — veredito

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **do, did, could, during.**

day	**daily**	window	**dialogue**
die	**dial**	**debate**	**dictation**
dry	**dust**	**down**	**decide**

I **decided** to **study** the **dialogue**.
She **did** dust the window.
Could you **do** it **daily**?
Daniel died during the **debates**.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Who does this book belong to?	It belongs to Mary.
Doesn't it belong to Paul?	No, it does belong to Mary.
What do the boys usually debate?	They debate psychology.
Do they really debate that?	Yes, they do debate.
What did Nancy brag about?	She bragged about her car.
Did she really brag about that?	Yes, she did brag.
Did the teachers receive their money?	Yes, they received it.
Did they receive all their money?	Yes, they did receive.
Did you work much yesterday?	Yes, I worked too much.
Did you work all day long?	Yes, I did work all day long.

LESSON FIFTY-SEVEN

DIALOGUE

Paul: The policemen found some strange things in the old hermit's house. *Betty*: What did they find there? *Paul*: They found a big box covered with dust. When they opened it, they found a watch with a broken dial and a fortune in money. *Betty*: What did the policemen do? *Paul*: They dialed the judge's phone number and told him all about that. *Betty*: Was the hermit taken to court? *Paul*: Yes, he was accused of having robbed the bank. *Betty*: What did he state? *Paul*: He state that all that really belonged to him. He said that he had gotten the watch as a gift and that he had been begging money in the streets daily, for a period of years. *Betty*: What? Wasn't he a hermit? *Paul*: Yes, he started beeing a hermit when he stopped beeing a beggar. *Betty*: Did he live in misery? *Paul*: Yes, he was miserable although he had lots of money. He would never brag about his fortune or have fun. That's how ambitious and greedy he was. *Betty*: Did the jury debate his situation? *Paul*: Yes, they had a series of debates before they could judge him. *Betty*: Did the judgement make the old hermit nervous? *Paul*: Well, I guess that's beside the point. *Betty*: What was the jury's final verdict? *Paul*: Innocent. *Betty*: So is mine. Ambition and greed are not crimes after all.

LESSON FIFTY-SEVEN

GRAMMAR

EMPHATIC MEANING

Nós temos visto que nos diversos tempos verbais, sempre precisamos do auxiliar para formar as formas negativas e interrogativa. Na forma afirmativa não é necessário o uso do auxiliar, mesmo que o verbo seja fraco. No entanto, pode-se usar auxiliar na forma afirmativa para dar maior ênfase à frase, notadamente com; "do", "does" e "did".

EXPS:

I do like your house.
I do swim in the summer.
I do pay attention.
I do enjoy your company.
I do appreciate good music.
I do travel a lot.
I do type fast.
They do work too much.

She does like my house.
He does swim in the summer.
She does pay attention.
He does enjoy her company.
She does appreciate good music.
He does travel a lot.
She does type fast.
He does work too much.

I did visit my parents.
She did prepare dinner.
The boys did row.
They did paint the garage.
I did check the oil.
He did phone to the doctor.
We did buy a new car.
She did understand the questions.

Do sit down.
Do open your books.
Do visit us some day.
Do come whenever you want.

LESSON FIFTY-SEVEN

EXERCISES

19) Answer the questions: A) affirmative B) negative C) emphatic meaning
Do you like to smoke?

A) Yes, _____

B) No, _____

C) Yes, _____

Do you work a lot?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Do they live in New York?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Do you mind waiting?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Does she type fast?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Does the teacher prepare the lessons?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Does Paul read good books?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Does Mary usually stay home on Sundays?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Did the children behave well?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Did she thank you for the gift?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Did they receive their money?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

Did you get the right information?

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

LESSON FIFTY-EIGHT

VOCABULARY

VERBS

appear, appeared, appeared — aparecer, aparentar
describe, described, described — descrever
guess, guessed, guessed — adivinhar
question, questioned, questioned — questionar, duvidar, indagar, perguntar
reply, replied, replied — responder, replicar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

based on — baseado em
go up — subir
I beg your pardon — desculpe
in line — na fila
jump for joy — pular de alegria
take a guess — tentar adivinhar
the slightest idea — a menor idéia

OTHER WORDS

age — idade
appearance — aparência
bag — sacola
basis — base
description — descrição
document — documento
joke — brincadeira
joy — alegria
manager — gerente
merit — mérito
object — objeto
pardon — perdão
pocket-book — bôlsa (de senhoras)
reply — resposta
sequence — sequência
significant — significante
source — fonte (de referência)
statement — afirmação
strangely — estranhamente
subject — assunto
wage — salário

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: **July, jump, just.**

joy	page	major	subject
Jim	wage	strange	manager
join	joke	juice	object

Join Jim and joke with joy.
The major just jumped.
The manager just drank orange juice.
Jim just jumped for joy.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Can you describe your house?	Yes, I can.
Is the description going to be a good one?	I guess so.
Is the house big or small?	Very big.
Can you describe your teacher?	Yes, I can.
Is he an efficient teacher?	I guess so.
Doesn't he behave strangely?	No, he doesn't.
Does he get good wages?	I don't know.
How old are you?	Try to guess.
How can I guess your age?	Take a guess.
Are you seventeen?	That's right.

LESSON FIFTY-EIGHT

DIALOGUE

Mary: Can you guess Carol's age, Paul? *Paul*: No, I don't have the slightest idea. *Mary*: Well, take a guess based on her appearance. *Paul*: She appears to be seventeen years old. *Mary*: I beg your pardon. *Paul*: I said she seemed to be seventeen. *Mary*: Is that some kind of joke? She would jump for joy if she could be that young again. *Paul*: Pardon me. I question the merits of your reply. Do you have any significant source of information about her? *Mary*: Yes, once I opened her bag and saw her documents. *Paul*: You mean that you opened her pocket-book? *Mary*: No, it was really a bag. *Paul*: Can you describe her documents? *Mary*: The description is very easy. She is twenty-five years old. *Paul*: That's very strange. *Mary*: Yes, and she behaves very strangely, don't you think? *Paul*: I wonder whether your statement is true or false. *Mary*: Let's talk about some other subject, O.K.? I heard that your wages are going to go up. Is that true? *Paul*: Yes, the manager said so. *Mary*: On what basis is the raise going to be? *Paul*: I don't know. That is still being object of studies. *Mary*: Do these studies follow any kind of sequence? *Paul*: Yes, they do, but my case is the first one in line. *Mary*: Good! I hope you do get a good raise.

LESSON FIFTY-EIGHT

GRAMMAR

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

A regra de sequência de tempos exige que se o verbo inicial (principal) de uma sentença inglêsa estiver no passado todos os outros verbos seguintes, que exprimam ações dependentes da primeira, devem ser colocados também no passado.

EXPS:

She says she is tired.
She said she was tired.

They say they are very busy.
They said they were very busy.

Paul says he is intelligent.
Paul said he was intelligent.

I think I can swim.
I thought I could swim.

I suppose you can come.
I supposed you could come.

I hope she may come.
I hoped she might come.

She tells me she works a lot.
She told me she worked a lot.

The boy says his name is Paul.
The boy said his name was Paul.

I don't think I can type.
I didn't think I could type.

They say they may not come.
They said they might not come.

OBS: Analise com cuidado os exemplos abaixo e constate as diferenças:

EXPS:

She says she will buy a car.
She said she would buy a car.

I think John will solve the problem.
I thought John would solve the problem.

They think they will meet us.
They thought they would meet us.

Paul says he has driven the car many times.
Paul said he had driven the car many times.

Mary thinks Carol has already arrived.
Mary thought Carol had already arrived.

The teacher says he has explained the lessons over and over.
The teacher said he had explained the lessons over and over.

OBS: **"To be"** é o auxiliar dos tempos contínuos. Passando **"to be"** do presente para o passado, teremos no caso a passagem de **"Present Continuous"** para **"Past Continuous"**.

EXPS:

Paul says the bus is coming.
Paul said the bus was coming.

I think the boys are playing.
I tought the boys were playing.

I suppose it's raining.
I supposed it was raining.

OBS: Qualquer das sentenças acima poderia ter apresentado a palavra **"that"** unindo as duas frases.

EXPS:

She says that she is tired.
She said that she was tired.

LESSON FIFTY-EIGHT

EXERCISES

19) Change to the past. Use sequence of tenses.

She hopes the story is interesting.

_____

They hope the film is good.

_____

Paul says Fred is an idiot.

_____

I think she can carry her bags.

_____

They suppose I can drive.

_____

We hope that we can go.

_____

I say I may smoke.

_____

He tells me he studies a lot.

_____

She doesn't think she can drive.

_____

They say it may snow this winter.

_____

Paul says he will go to school.

_____

They think they will pass.

_____

She says this will be difficult.

_____

She says it has always been difficult.

_____

Fred thinks the bus has already arrived.

_____

They say they have written many letters.

I suppose the children are sleeping.

I think the boys are studying.

She hopes that Fred is coming.

LESSON FIFTY-NINE

VOCABULARY

VERBS

detest, detested, detested — detestar
honor, honored, honored — honrar
joke, joked, joked — brincar, pilheriar
signify, signified, signified — significar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

for the time being — por enquanto
give details of — dar detalhes de
the other day — no outro dia

OTHER WORDS

desperation — desespêro
detail — detalhe
detestable — detestável
effect — efeito
fatal — fatal
maneuver — manobra
mud — lama
muddy — enlameado
optimism — otimismo
quarrel — discussão
shily — retraìdamente, tìmidamente
shiness — timidez
shy — tímido, retraído
shouting — gritaria
signification — significado
soldier — soldado
timid — tímido
twin — gêmeo
undoubtedly — indubitàvelmente
war — guerra
wet — molhado, úmido

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronunce as in: win, away, water.

war	wish	twin	twenty
wet	wise	wear	between
well	wind	wash	weather

I wish we would win.
The wise twins will wait.
We want to wash and wear.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Would you go to Europe?	Yes, if I had enough money.
Would you buy a new car?	Yes, if I had money I would.
Would you always honor your family?	Yes, undoubtedly I would.
Will you go to the beach tomorrow?	Yes, if the weather is good.
Will you swim?	Yes, I'll swim if I go.
Will you go by bus?	No, I'll go by car.
Will you drive it yourself?	Yes, I'll drive it if I go.
Will you call Mary?	Yes, I will.
Will you take her to the beach?	Yes, if she wants to go.
Will she swim?	I guess so.

LESSON FIFTY-NINE

DIALOGUE

Linda: Is Fred shy? *Bob*: Yes, he's very timid. *Linda*: Is he a soldier? *Bob*: Yes, he is. His shiness may be fatal to him in case he goes to war. *Linda*: Has he always behaved shily? *Bob*: Yes, he has. *Linda*: Is he a twin? *Bob*: Yes, Fred and Paul are twins. *Linda*: Does Fred hate the war? *Bob*: He even detests the military maneuvers. *Linda*: Why? *Bob*: Because once they had some military training in the rain and Fred got completely wet and muddy. *Linda*: Was the mud dirty? *Bob*: Yes, it was. He also thinks that the effects of war are always detestable. The war always brings desperation and lack of optimism. *Linda*: Would he honor his country in case it was necessary? *Bob*: Yes, undoubtedly he would. *Linda*: Is there any real danger of war? *Bob*: No, not for the time being. *Linda*: What does that signify? *Bob*: The signification of it is that this is a peaceful country. The other day, Fred and some other soldier had a quarrel. *Linda*: Did they fight? *Bob*: No, they didn't. *Linda*: What did the other guy say to Fred? *Bob*: He told him not to joke and to stop that shouting. *Linda*: What did Fred reply? *Bob*: He replied that he was not joking and that he was not shouting either.

LESSON FIFTY-NINE

GRAMMAR

CONDITIONS

Embora a condição seja dada tìpicamente pelo tempo condicional, existem também condições no tempo futuro e no tempo passado. Uma condição tem sempre duas partes fundamentais. Uma que é a condição pròpriamente dita e uma segunda parte que é a proposição, ou melhor a ação que eu praticaria caso a condição pròpriamente dita se realizasse (condição é precedida por **"if"**).

CONDITIONS: Conditional — Past
Future — Present
Conditional Perfect — Past Perfect

A) Conditional — Past (caso típico de condição)

OBS: Em muitas línguas (caso do Português), usa-se o subjuntivo para a proposição.

EXPS:

I would buy a car if I had money.
She would come if I invited her.
He would type if she helped him.
They would pay if they had money.
I would go shopping if I had time.

B) Future — Present

I will buy a car if I have money.
She will come if I invite her.
He will type if she helps him.
They will pay if they have money.
I will go shopping if I have time.

C) Conditional Perfect — Past Perfect

EXPS:

I would have bought a car if I had had money.
She would have come if I had invited her.
He would have typed if she had helped him.
They would have paid if they had had money.
I would have gone shopping if I had had time.

LESSON FIFTY-NINE

EXERCISES

19) Complete the sentences: A) Conditional-Past; B) Future-Present; C) Conditional Perfect-Past Perfect.

A) I would go to Europe if I had lots of money.

B) _____ if _____

C) _____ if _____

A) _____ if _____

B) I will answer all the questions if I am able to.

C) _____ if _____

A) _____ if _____

B) _____ if _____

C) They would have arrived on time if they hadn't washed the car.

A) She would succeed in life if she worked hard.

B) _____ if _____

C) _____ if _____

A) _____ if _____

B) I will eat if the food is good.

C) _____ if _____

A) _____ if _____

B) _____ if _____

C) **I would** have visited you if I had had time.

A) She would learn if _____

B) She will learn if _____

C) _____ if you had explained.

A) _____ if I stay home.

B) I would study if _____

C) _____ if _____

A) I would go to the beach if _____

B) _____ if the weather is good.

C) _____ if _____

A) She would drink water if _____

B) _____ if she is thirsty.

C) _____ if _____

LESSON SIXTY

VOCABULARY

VERBS

concern, concerned, concerned — concernir
cook, cooked, cooked — cozinhar
iron, ironed, ironed — passar à ferro
mend, mended, mended — remendar
notice, noticed, noticed — notar
sum, summed, summed — somar
underestimate, underestimated, underestimated — subestimar

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

ahead of time — antes do tempo
as far as I'm concerned — no que me tange
as long as — enquanto
I wish you would — espero que você (faça)
sum up — somar, resultar
there seems to be — parece haver
the straight way — o (do) modo correto

OTHER WORDS

afterwards — depois, subsequentemente
appreciation — apreciação
aptitude — aptidão
aspect — aspecto
deficiency — deficiência
deficient — deficiente
delicious — delicioso
doings — atos
exact — exato
maid — empregada
noticeable — notável
positive — positivo, certo
positively — positivamente
punch — "ponche"
serious — sério
seriously — sèriamente
sock — meia (de homem)
straight — direito, correto
suitable — cabível, apropriado
task — tarefa
tendency — tendência
therefore — logo, sendo assim

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Pronounce as in: one, once, lunch.

son	done	fun	under
sun	some	gun	hunt
sum	come	run	punch

It's fun to run under the the sun.
My son hunts with a gun.
Once we had lunch under some trees.

CONVERSATION DRILL

Let's go to a party tonight.	Yes, let's go.
I wish you would shave.	Yes, I will.
I wish you would wash your car.	O.K.
I wish you would shine your shoes.	Yes, I will.
I wish you would mend your socks.	Oh! I'm sorry.
I wish you would behave the straight way.	Don't say that.
I wish you would arrive ahead of time.	Yes, I will.
I wish you would get me a corsage.	By all means, yes.
I wish you wouldn't smoke.	All right, I won't.
I wish you would notice me at the party.	Yes, I will.

LESSON SIXTY

DIALOGUE

Betty: What is your opinion about our maid? *Paul*: As far as I'm concerned, she is a good maid. She seems to do things the straight way and there seems to be no difficult tasks for her. Besides, she sometimes finishes the work ahead of time, therefore she is a fast worker. *Betty*: Don't say that. She works too slowly. *Paul*: She cooks well, she irons our clothes, she mends my socks, she makes a delicious punch. What else do you want? *Betty*: I wish you would stay home and notice her unpleasant tendencies. She is kind of dirty, to be more exact. *Paul*: I wish you wouldn't underestimate her doings. As long as she works efficiently, she'll stay here. *Betty*: Yes, I'll talk to her more seriously afterwards. *Paul*: I think that her many aptitudes as a maid are noticeable. All these aptitudes summed up, make up for my good appreciation of her. Positively she is a good maid. *Betty*: Are you positive of that point? *Paul*: Yes, I am. *Betty*: Isn't she deficient in many aspects? *Paul*: No, I don't see any serious deficiency in her. I guess she's the kind of suitable person to work for us. *Betty*: If that's the way you think, go ahead. But I still wish she wouldn't be so careless.

LESSON SIXTY

GRAMMAR

CONDITIONS

No caso de duas frases unidas por "if" vimos na lição anterior a possibilidade de se fazer três combinações de tempos. Temos "Conditional" — "Past"; "Future" — "Present'; "Conditional Perfect" — "Past Perfect".

No caso das frases serem ligadas por conjuções ou mesmo por expressões fazemos as três combinações normalmente.

EXPS:

As long as, as soon as, by the time, after, before, until, till, when.

a) I will work as long as it is necessary.
b) I would work as long as it was necessary.
c) I would have worked as long as it had been necessary.

a) I would phone as soon as I arrived.
b) I will phone as soon as I arrive.
c) I would have phoned as soon as I had arrived.

a) She would come whenever I called her.
b) She will come whenever I call her.
c) She would have come whenever I had called her.

OBS: **"To wish"** é um verbo muito particular. Sua tradução é **"desejar"**, logo êle sempre precede uma idéia que não é um fato, logo êle deve ser seguido pelo modo subjuntivo. Êsse é o único verbo que não obedece as regras de **"Sequence of Tenses"** (lição 58).

EXPS:

I wish I could buy a car.
I wish she phoned.
I wish I had more money.
I wish you were here.
I wish she were here.
I wish I were rich.

OBS: O verbo **"to be"** apresenta uma forma especialíssima de subjuntivo, que é:

I were	**It were**
You were	**We were**
He were	**You were**
She were	**They were**

LESSON SIXTY

EXERCISES

19) Complete the sentences. Follow the rules of "Conditions" A), B), C).

A) We would stay as long as they needed us.

B) _____ as long as _____

C) _____ as long as _____

A) _____ by the time I finished the work.

B) I will sleep by the time I _____

C) _____ by the time _____

A) _____ if _____

B) _____ if _____

C) I would have enjoyed the party if she had gone.

A) _____ in case _____

B) It will be fun in case the weather is good.

C) _____ in case _____

A) _____ if I went there.

B) It will be good if _____

C) _____ if _____

A) It would rain if I left my umbrella at home.

B) _____ if _____

C) _____ if _____

A) _____ before _____

B) I won't go out before my father arrives.

C) _____ before _____

A) Paul would repeat the questions till we answered them.

B) _____ till _____

C) _____ till _____

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